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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a moment when every thing that regards our Welfare as a Nation is juſtly viewed with the deepeſt Intereſt, and when, by the recent change of Adminiſtration, the country appears likely to awake from that Night of political Blindneſs in which it has been ſo long involved, it may not be improper to draw the attention of your readers to the actual ſtate of our Finances, and to ſhew that a wiſe Administration, ſupported by the Confidence of the People, may without much difficulty reſcue us from that gulph of National Bankruptcy towards which, in the opinion of many perſons, we were rapidly whirled by the corrupt and overbearing ſyſtem of the late Miniſter.

I ſhall in the firſt place ſtate correctly the amount of the National Debt at the begining of the preſent year; and I ſhall then demonſtrate that the National Creditors, under a ſuitable arrangement, have nothing to apprehend from the amount of that debt; but, on the contrary, ſhall prove that they will be paid off ſooner probably than they would deſire,

The amount of the public funded debt of Great-Britain on the 5th January, 1805 (according to the accounts preſented to the Houſe of Commons) was	£.603,925,792
The ſtock created by loan of 1805, was - -	£.38,700,000
	£.642,625,792
There has been transferred for the redemption of the land-tax -	£.22,000,000
	£.620,625,792
And there has been redeemed by the Commiſſioners for management of the ſinking-fund -	£.113,500,000
Leaving as the amount on the 31ſt of January, 1806	£.507,125,792

Of this debt of 507 millions, nearly 100 millions conſiſt of 4 and 5 per cent. ſtock, which being converted into 3 per cents., makes the total amount in 3 per cent. ſtock 557 millions; and valuing the 3 per cent. ſtock at 60 per cent. (which is the preſent average price), the total capital of the debt in money is 334 millions of pounds ſterling.

The original proviſion of the Sinking-Fund of a Million per annum, with the additions that have ſince been made to it, and the dividends on ſtock bought up by the Commiſſioners who manage that fund for the nation, amount altogether at this time to about 8,000,000 per annum.

We have thus the evidence of facts, and of about Twenty years experience, to prove that the plan of that great political arithmetician the late Dr. Richard Price is alone adequate to counteract the ſyſtem of laviſh corruption and prodigal expenditure which marked the career of the late Miniſter. A ſingle million per annum, laid by ſince 1786 for purpoſes of accumulation, has multiplied itſelf, on principles of compound intereſt, ſo as to amount at this time to eight millions per annum; and has created a capital in the hands of the National Commiſſioners of upwards of One Hundred and Thirteen Millions!!!

In other words, by the plan of that acute calculator, the nation began about twenty years ſince to buy up its own debts. The fund appropriated for this purpoſe was to be one million per annum, to be laid out in the purchaſe of ſuch portions of ſtock as might be brought to market by the public. The Commiſſioners have ſince applied the intereſt ariſing from the ſtock which they have purchaſed, to the increaſe of their funds;

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* In the laſt year 1805, 7,615,167l. 7s. 9d. were expended by the Commiſſioners; and 1,906,104l. 17s. 1¾d. will be applied in the quarter between the 1ſt of February and the 1ſt of May 1806. It appears that the following ſtock has been purchaſed between the 3d of February, 1805, and 31ſt of January laſt, viz.

Capital Stock.		Caſh paid.
6,093,000	Conſolidated 3 per Ct. An.	3,570,573 5 6
6,468,492	Red. An. Conſol.	3,804,486 18 3
161,400	Old S. Sea Ann.	96,562 15 0
133,000	New S. Sea Ann.	77,374 7 6
22,000	3 per Ct. Ann. 1751	12,816 5 0
92,021	Imp. 3 per Ct. An.	53,403 16 6

12,972,913

The intereſt of this 12,972,913l. of ſtock is 389,187l. 7s. 9d. which added to the amount of laſt year gives nearly eight millions to be applied in the preſent year.

and the reſult is, that One Hundred and Thirteen Millions of the National Debt, with its intereſt, have thus been redeemed to the nation from its public creditors. The intereſt of this amount of the redeemed ſtock, and the annuity of one million regularly appropriated to this purpoſe, give to the Commiſſioners an income for the current year (1806) of eight millions!

The temporary advantages from the actual operation of this plan are of ſcarcely leſs conſequence to our public credit, than will be its ultimate benefits. The large ſums which the Commiſſioners have every week at their diſpoſal, occaſion perſons who are deſirous of ſelling their ſtock, or converting it into money, to find no difficulty in meeting with purchaſers. Hence it may be aſſerted, that at the Stock-Exchange there are at this time generally more buyers of ſtock than ſellers; and the ſtate of our national credit is ſuch, that inſtead of there being occaſion, as ſome deſperate and ignorant politicians have urged, to paſs an Act of Parliament to extinguiſh the Debt, and ruin all the Creditors of the nation at a blow, it will rather be neceſſary in a few years to compel the national Creditors to receive back their money.

To make theſe poſitions plain to the meaneſt capacity, I have calculated the future accumulations of the preſent revenue of the Commiſſioners, at the ſame rate of increaſe which has hitherto attended the Sinking-Fund. That rate has hitherto been 5 per cent., and any perſon ordinarily verſed in arithmetic may verify my calculations for his own ſatisfaction.

The preſent annual income of the Commiſſioners for managing the Sinking-Fund, conſiſting of eight millions, will generate by the year

1810,	the ſum of	£34,480,000
1820,	——	156,700,000
1830,	——	356,000,000

an amount which will exceed the preſent National Debt!!!*

At this point of my argument political croakers will exclaim, "But in the mean time what becomes of your new debts?—The war-expenditure of the country will require new Loans, and a new Debt will probably be accumulated equal in Amount to the preſent.—How is this to be diſpoſed of?—What are the funds by which it is to be diſcharged?"

As many of your readers, Mr. Editor, may not have inveſtigated with attention the arcana of our financial ſyſtem, I ſhall anſwer the foregoing queries by explaining the proviſion for future debts, which was alſo pointed out by Dr. Price, and which has been adopted by the Legiſlature.

In 1792 it was enacted, that on all future loans a ſum equal to one per cent. on the ſtock created by ſuch loans ſhould be added to the Sinking-Fund as a proviſion for their gradual and ſucceſſive redemption. This appropriation of one per cent. on every loan at the aforeſaid increaſe of 5 per cent., amounts to 100l. in 37 years, or at 4 per cent. intereſt, in leſs than 42 years. Therefore whatever addition is made to the debt every year, if ſuch a fund of one per cent. be regularly allotted for its redemption, the total of that portion of debt muſt in 37 or 42 years be diſcharged.

This proviſion for diſcharging all future loans may be ſufficiently intelligible; but that it may be underſtood by every claſs of your readers, I ſhall illuſtrate it by an example.

If, to bring all the energies of this country to bear upon our ambitious opponent, it ſhould be neceſſary to borrow a ſum of fifty millions to meet the expenditure of the current year (1806), in that caſe a further ſum of one per cent. on the amount, or half a million, would alſo be borrowed and placed at the diſpoſal of the Commiſſioners for managing the Sinking-Fund. This half-million would by them be immediately laid out in ſtock, which, at compound-intereſt, will amount in thirty-ſeven years, or in the year 1843, to the ſaid fifty millions and a half, being the ſum borrowed.

With theſe proviſions, Sir, what, have we to fear from the war of Finance with which we have been threatened by certain ſhallow politicians in France, who underſtand as little of the Theory of the financial Reſources of this country, as they do of the practical effects of PUBLIC CREDIT and PUBLIC CONFIDENCE, the Rocks upon which thoſe Reſources are founded?

COMMON SENSE.

London, February 13, 1806.

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* In 1840 the ſum would be 680,500,000
In 1850 1209,000,000
In 1860 2070,000,000
In 1870 3472,700,000
In 1880 5757,000,000
ſums which outſtrip any accumulation of new debt that the moſt deſponding politician can anticipate.

There exiſted no occaſion for carrying the calculation beyond the year 1830, by which year, if the Sinking-Fund continues to be invariably applied, the preſent debt will be extinguiſhed, and the load of taxes taken off which till then will be neceſſary to pay the annual intereſt. The people of England, till that epoch, will be continually reminded, by the weight of their taxes, of the prodigality of the late Prime-Miniſter.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU favoured me with the inſertion, in vol. xv., p. 108, of an inquiry whether any authority could be found for T. Warton's aſcribing the modern Chriſtmas carols to the Puritans. As no anſwer has appeared, I conclude that the aſſertion was, as I thought, hazarded by him in his abhorrence to that four ſect of Chriſtians. This diſguſt breaks out on ſo many occaſions, that, like Sir Andrew Ague cheek, honeſt Tom ſeems to be moved with an inclination to "beat a Puritan like a dog" wherever he meets with him. The pains he takes to faſten on them the heinous ſin of introducing pſalmody into the Church of England are highly characteriſtic; though of the authors of the notable verſion of the Pſalms in our prayer-books, it appears that Sternhold had a place in the royal houſehold, Hopkins was a clergyman, Whyttingham dean of Durham, Wiſdome an archdeacon, and Norton a dramatiſt. I have met with a remarkable proof of this propenſity of his, in what he ſays of Marloe, a dramatic poet and player, contemporary with Shakeſpear. "Marloe's wit and ſprightlineſs of converſation had often the unhappy effect of tempting him to ſport with ſacred ſubjects . . . . His ſcepticiſm, whatever it might be, was conſtrued by the *prejudiced and peeviſh Puritans* into abſolute atheiſm; and they took pains to repreſent the unfortunate cataſtrophe of his untimely death, as an immediate judgment from heaven upon his execrable impiety." In a note, he refers to Beard's "Theatre of God's Judgments," and a MS. in the Harleian collection. I know not whether thoſe were Puritan writers; but let us ſee how Anthony Wood, certainly no Puritan, deſcribes Marloe. "This Marloe, we are told, preſuming upon his own little wit, thought proper to practiſe the moſt Epicurean indulgence, and openly profeſſed atheiſm. He denied God our Saviour; he blaſphemed the adorable Trinity; and, as it was reported, wrote ſeveral diſcourſes againſt it, affirming our Saviour to be a deceiver, the ſaid Scriptures to contain nothing but idle ſtories, and all religion to be a device of policy and prieſtcraft." If theſe charges be matter of fact, there is certainly no ground to impute peeviſhneſs and prejudice to thoſe who accuſed him of atheiſm, whether Puritans or not. Marloe's unhappy end was, being ſtabbed in a quarrel about a looſe woman, which, if no judgment, was at leaſt a conſequence of his libertiniſm.

As Hume has attributed to the Puritans all the civil liberty of the times, ſo it might be ſuppoſed that Warton meant to aſcribe to them all the religion; but to this honour they are not entitled, unleſs every ſerious perſon in that age be denominated a Puritan. In fact, there could have been no reformation from Popery of any kind, if the converts had not been inſpired with a degree of religious zeal that would manifeſtly influence their language and demeanour; and the moſt eminent members of the Church of England were then, as they now are, ſcarcely diſtinguiſhable from the Calviniſtic Proteſtants in the external marks of piety.

Your's, &c. N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A VOWEL before a mute followed by a liquid, is, I believe, by all grammarians ſaid to be doubtful, or common, unleſs the vowel be long by nature. But if we form our judgment, not from modern poets, but from the authority of Ovid, Virgil, Horace, and other writers of the Auguſtan age, we ſhall conclude that this rule ought to be applied with great limitation. For, according to their invariable practice, in heroic verſe, words of three ſyllables having the firſt ſhort, and the ſecond reputed common, ſuch as *volucris Pharetra, tenebræ*, &c., never have the penult long, except at the end of a line; as,

Et primo ſimilis volūcri, mox vera volūcris.
OVID.

And words of three ſyllables having the firſt reputed common and the ſecond long, as *agreſtis, Cyclopis*, &c., never have the firſt ſyllable ſhort, except at the end of a line; as,

Ignarosque viæ mecum miſeratus ăgreſtes.
Et vos ăgreſtum præſentia numina Fauni.
VIRGIL.

The middle ſyllables of *volucris, tenebræ*, &c., are naturally ſhort, and always pronounced as ſuch in proſe. But, though ſhort, they are the longeſt of all ſhort ſyllables, and therefore occaſionally become long by poetic licenſe. And as it is particularly neceſſary that the latter hemiſtich ſhould be ſmooth and harmonious, perhaps this licenſe may be more freely indulged there than in any other ſituation. In like manner the firſt ſyllables in *agreſtis, Cyclopis*, &c., are naturally long, but the ſhorteſt of all long ſyllables, and there-

fore by poetic licenſe may become ſhort in the latter end of a line. I am in ſome meaſure confirmed in this conjecture, by obſerving that Ovid and Virgil make the firſt ſyllable of *Eous* ſhort in the latter part of a line, though they make it long in all other ſituations.

Words of this meaſure ⏑—⏑, ſuch as *ăgrēſtis*, *vŏlūcrĭs*, &c., are capable of being introduced into almoſt any part of a line; and they are numerous, and frequently uſed. It cannot therefore be aſcribed to mere chance, that theſe authors have uniformly obſerved the diſtinction before-mentioned, and never given ſuch words their changed poetic quantity except at the end of a verſe.

Tonitrua, *tonitribus*, and *ludibria*, have the antepenult long in the latter part of a line; as, *tonitrua mentes*, *tonitribus æther*, OVID: *ludibria ventris*, VIRGIL. In theſe words accent has a ſtrong tendency to increaſe the quantity of the doubtful ſyllable. And as they cannot, at leaſt the two former of them, be admitted into an heroic verſe without having that ſyllable made long, I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if they were found in other parts of a line with their poetic quantity; though I do not recollect that I ever met with ſuch a caſe. In a ſimilar ſituation the firſt ſyllable in *agreſtia* is ſhort, as,

——— inter ăgreſtia regem. VIRG.

Ovid and Virgil generally, if not always, make the firſt ſyllable of *lacryma* ſhort; but Horace makes it common. *Ludicra* has generally the penult ſhort: Virgil once makes it long, but it is in the fifth foot, and perhaps he would not have done ſo in any other ſituation. *Lugăbris*, though generally long, is made ſhort by Horace at the end of a lyric verſe; as,

Tam cari capitis, præcipe lugŭbres.

Patris, and a few other ſimilar words, may perhaps be varied in any part of a line. The compounds of *pharetra* and *coluber*, being long words, are not always bound by the ſame law by which their primitives are regulated.

Hence we may conclude, that the rules reſpecting the mute and liquid, as commonly laid down by grammarians, cannot ſafely be followed by modern poets without due attention to certain important limitations, well eſtabliſhed by the authority of the beſt writers of the Auguſtan age.

Permit me to add a few words in reply to the remarks which your learned Correſpondent Mr. Robinſon made in your Magazine for the laſt month, upon what I advanced in it in the month of November on accent and quantity. I agree with him, that the acute accent, according to the meaning of the Greek word ὀξὺς, conveys the idea of quickneſs, i. e., it hurries to give the ſound of a word, and, by the ſtreſs which it lays on one ſyllable, occaſions the next to it to be ſhorter, or leſs diſtinctly heard, than it otherwiſe would be; ſo that whatever time is added to the accented ſyllable, is deducted from that which is next to it. This, I think, is the true meaning of the paſſage quoted by Mr. R. from Biſhop Hare:—"Hinc uſu venit, ut ſyllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, *breviorque* acutâ videatur, etiam cum ipſa quoque *brevis* eſt." Accent gives a little addition to a long vowel, but the privation of accent does not occaſion a long ſyllable to become ſhort. The ſecond ſyllable of *amavit* being accented, is a little longer than the ſecond ſyllable in *amaverunt*, though they are both long ſyllables. In pronouncing ſuch words as *animus*, *dominus*, &c., though the vowels perfectly retain their ſhort ſound, yet the ſharp ſtroke of the voice laid on the firſt ſyllable increaſes the impreſſion which that ſyllable makes on the ear, and diminiſhes the impreſſion made by that which follows it. Nor can I think it poſſible to lay the acute accent on a ſhort vowel without producing this effect; though Mr. Foſter, in his book on accent, ſays he *once* knew a man who could do it. By an improper uſe of accent long vowels are often changed into ſhort ones, as *nomina*, the firſt ſyllable of which ſhould be pronounced with a long vowel ſound, as we pronounce the firſt ſyllable of *nomen*.

"Mr. R. ſays, in addition to the caſes alluded to by Mr. P. in which we are accuſtomed to violate quantity, allow me to notice, that we commonly err in pronouncing as *long* every *ſhort* antepenultima of all polyſyllables whoſe penultimas are alſo *ſhort*." This caſe was not omitted by me. I ſaid, in polyſyllables accented on the antepenult we ſometimes err, by giving a ſhort ſound to a vowel long by nature, as in *juvenĭlibus*; and at other times by giving a long ſound to a vowel naturally ſhort, as in *interea*. I mentioned *incolumis*, *depoſitum*, *conſilium*, &c., as exceptions, becauſe I never heard an Engliſh ſcholar pronounce the accented ſyllables of thoſe words with a long vowel ſound. For the ſame reaſon I would except ſome of the words mentioned by Mr. R., viz., *latrocinium*, *populus*, *oculus*: for it is not cuſtomary to make the accented vowels of thoſe words long. Perhaps this

this difference of opinion may ariſe from different cuſtoms which may prevail in different parts of this iſland. In ſome places I believe they do not make ſo decided a diſtinction between the long and ſhort powers of vowels, particularly of the *i* and the *o*, as we do in the ſouthern diſtricts. We never hear the long *i* in *latrocĭnium*, nor the long *o* in *ŏculus*. *Pōpulus*, a poplar-tree, is often pronounced with a ſhort *o*, but *pŏpulus*, people, is not uſually ſounded with a long *o*. When the accent lies on the antepenult, if the vowel be naturally long, we almoſt always change it into a ſhort one; but if the vowel be by nature ſhort, there are but few inſtances in which we change it into a long one.

I am, Sir, &c.,

J. PICKBOURN.

Hackney, Feb. 4, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the following obſervations on a vegetable plant of China may not be unintereſting to ſome claſſes of your readers, I beg leave to ſolicit its inſertion in your valuable and juſtly-eſteemed publication.

The areka or ſurrapi of China is uſed among the Chineſe by wrapping it in the leaf of the betel or paung-leaf, a ſhrub ſimilar to the woodbine or ivy in England, which encircles itſelf round the areka-tree, a ſpecies of palm, that generally attains the height of thirty or forty feet, perfectly ſtraight, of the circumference of a full-grown poplar, with protuberant rings on the bark at equal diſtances, poſſeſſing no branches but at the head, where it ſpreads itſelf, and to them is ſuſpended the fruit or nut of the areka, erroneouſly termed beetle-nut, enveloped in an outward coating of numerous filaments, being in ſize about an Engliſh walnut, but more conical. This huſk is not unlike, nearly equal to, the rind of a cocoa-nut, but more ſoft and pliable. I imagine it is either in quantity inſufficient, or there is a ſuccedaneum in the bark of other trees which are more profitable in converting into paper, which the Chineſe produce from almoſt every ſpecies of cortical vegetable. The properties of the areka are unparalleled as an extreme beautifier and eminent preſerver of the teeth. Its ſtrong aſtringency gives them ſtrength, and is unexceptionably the fineſt antiſcorbutic known. I have ſeen many Europeans who had the moſt indifferent teeth, and who were frequently troubled with the tantalizing affliction of the tooth-ache, by a ſhort reſidence in India, where they have conſtantly accuſtomed themſelves to its uſe, permanently relieved, and the appearance of their teeth wonderfully improved. The moſt offenſive breath has been overcome; as the areka poſſeſſes one of the moſt agreeable odours. I have met with either in China, the Moluccas, or the whole peninſula of Indoſtan. I may perhaps be conſidered too ſanguine or partial in my praiſe of this vegetable; yet I feel confident, no one who is acquainted with it will give an opinion any wiſe unfavourably to the ſtatement I have given. It is to be regretted this has not long ſince been a principal article of importation. So highly and ſo juſtly as it is eſteemed in China, yet in Europe it is in fact ſcarcely known. It may perhaps be conſidered in this country extraordinary, ſince its virtues are ſo great, when I mention it is, notwithſtanding, neither cultivated among agriculturiſts or private gentlemen in India: it is the caſual inhabitant of every wood or jungle, like many of our moſt valuable herbs, which grow ſpontaneouſly in the fields, unheeded or diſregarded but by the herbaliſt or botaniſt. The ſaliva that is produced by chewing this nut is of the moſt beautiful red the eye can either witneſs or the imagination conceive; and were there a poſſibility of extracting the dye, its richneſs would be unexampled, and diſplace thoſe that are now held in the higheſt conſideration. But the colour of this nut is only imparted in its green ſtate: when it becomes hardened, it will not diſcloſe this valuable property to aqueous, ſpirituous, or oily menſtruums; and no means which I have as yet been made acquainted with are capable of ſucceſs. I have heard of its being infuſed, after levigation, in ſpirits, and acting as a great corroborator of the ſtomach, and facilitating digeſtion. As a ſtyptic medicine, it may not be inferior to the beſt Peruvian bark. It is perfectly taſteleſs, except that aromatic effluvia ariſe after it is chewed. The circumſtance of the betel growing round the areka-tree, may be conſidered as the cauſe of the leaf of this vine being wrapped and chewed together with the areka-nut, as if nature indicated the propriety of blending them, in order, as it is perfectly known, to correct the predominant bitterneſs of the betel by the aromatic flavour of the areka. The anodyne property of the former renders it a peculiar favourite of the natives. Its intoxicating nature procures alleviation to the

the poor diſtreſſed Indian, ſoftens the acuteneſs of poignant reflection, and delights the imagination with an Utopia of bliſs. No wonder, then, that theſe inoffenſive aſſociates of human ſociety ſhould ſeek a ſoftener of their cares which nature had allotted them in the receſſes of their country. In no quarter of the earth has Providence omitted to ſcatter its beneficence: ſhe has every where provided an aſylum for the afflicted, a ſolace to the oppreſſed, and the means of comforting and exhilarating human nature under the ſevereſt trials. The areka-nut is moſt frequently met with in Siam, the Moluccas, Cambodia, and Cochin-China. It is more prolific along the eaſtern coaſt of the Bay of Bengal, and flouriſhes in the neighbouring iſles of Sumatra, Pulo Penang, &c. The Eaſt-India Company purchaſe the ammonian, a meaſure of twenty thouſand arekas, or about 260 lb. weight, for about 2000 ſettees, equal to 9s. 6d. Engliſh, although individuals pay equivalent to three-pence a pound. The betel is cultivated in moſt parts of India, and turns round props like the hop-plant. The leaf approaching the laurel, and the bloſſom the pear, it makes a pretty appearance; and the leaf, with the areka and chunam, a lime produced from calcined ſhells, furniſhes one of the greateſt luxuries in the Eaſt:—it is every where preſented as the firſt offering of friendſhip, and conſidered in every ſtation as the emblem of the higheſt reſpect. The ſoil beſt adapted for the culture of the betel is a rich loam or heavy clay, and, like the manchineal of Barbadoes, it ſkirts the coaſts of the ocean. It may not perhaps be irrelevant at this place to take notice of a circumſtance of the manchineal, not leſs ſingular than the betel's attaching itſelf to the areka, and their being ſo combined as to correct the too potent qualities contained in them ſeparately, that might otherwiſe defeat the end for which they were deſigned. In every place where the manchineal grows, it is accompanied by a protective plant, that affords a juice which ſtops the progreſs of the poiſon, and ſecures the unfortunate perſon from becoming its victim. In like manner the rattleſnake-root is a ſure antidote againſt the bite of that reptile. The value of the nut, when purchaſed in this country, is from 3s. 6d. to 5s. a pound, which, when properly levigated produces not more than from three to four ounces. The marks to diſtinguiſh their goodneſs are being free from holes, or any appearance where grubs have inſerted themſelves, pale colour, and, when broke, clear, and thickly marbled with red, purple, or dark veins. They will run in number from ſeventy to eighty in the pound avoirdupoiſe. For a more detailed account I refer my readers to the Encyclopædia, Raynal's Indies, Fenning, Pomet, Groſe, &c.

If my ſuggeſtion in recommending it as a commodity worthy of enlarged importation be accepted in the opinion of any India adventurer, I ſhall feel ſatisfied in having been the promoter of an article, which, from my experience of its qualities, is entitled to every attention of the philoſophical and commercial branches of ſociety; and it will procure to me the greateſt pleaſure ſhould it prove beneficial in any other manner than that which I have ſtated. I am, Sir, your's, &c.,

CHAS. CRAWFURD HUTCHINSON.

Seymour-ſtreet, Dec. 9, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONFESS that I am an old fellow, but I am not willing to allow that what I am going to ſay is dictated by that circumſtance. In fact it is the great regard I have always borne the fair-ſex, and which is by no means extinguiſhed, that prompts me on the preſent occaſion. Sir, our ladies are at this time lamentably expoſed to two oppoſite dangers—from cold and from heat—both owing to the materials and faſhion of their dreſs. It ſeems as if, along with the attempt to turn day into night, which has ſucceeded but too well, a deſign was adopted of changing the frigid zone into the torrid, which I apprehend is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to effect. The materials of female cloathing are now (thanks to the inventive talents of the Manchester manufacturers) almoſt entirely of cotton, and that of the fineſt and ſlendereſt fabric. Every lady now, in her full-dreſs, or rather undreſs, is an Oriental queen, or a princeſs of the Fortunate Iſlands, floating, like a bird of Paradiſe, in a cloud of airy plumage, ſcarcely palpable to the touch. Shrouded from head to foot in combuſtibles, ſhe adds a length of train reaching beyond any common eſtimate of perſonal proximity; and every ſudden turn in the neighbourhood of a fire or a candle expoſes her to as much hazard as the moth fluttering round the evening-taper. Seldom a week paſſes without ſome dreadful ſtory of a female martyr to faſhion, whoſe ſufferings exceed thoſe of former martyrs to religion

at

at the ſtake, without the hope of a future recompenſe. Who can affirm that women are by nature timid, when they conſent daily to undergo as much danger by their fire-ſides, as the ſoldier in the field or the ſailor on the ocean?

But the miſchiefs produced by cold in conſequence of the preſent mode, though leſs obvious and alarming, are much more numerous. Our changeful and habitually cold and moiſt climate is peculiarly productive of that fatal diſeaſe the conſumption, to which none are ſo liable as delicate females in the firſt bloom of life. No guard againſt it is equally important with the preſervation of an equable warmth over the whole ſurface of the body; for the ſympathy between the lungs and the ſkin infallibly renders a partial application of cold to the latter, the cauſe of deranged action in the former. The progreſs from a cold to a cough, and from the latter to a conſumption, is ſo frequent, and in ſome conſtitutions ſo rapid, that no common danger from diſeaſe at the age of puberty can compare with it. Nor is it poſſible to conceive any ſyſtem of dreſs more calculated to produce inequality of bodily temperature than that of modern faſhionable females. I acknowledge, that to meet them in the ſtreets, wrapt up in pelliſſes, and buried in fur muffs and tippets, they ſeem as impenetrable to cold as the animals from which they borrow their ſhaggy ſpoils. But how different their appearance in the parlour or drawing-room, where ſome of the very parts which are moſt guarded abroad, are reduced to abſolute nudity! I do not pretend to deny that comfortable flannel may lurk under an exterior coating of fine muſlin; but their elbows and arms, dear Sir! think of their poor, cold, red elbows and arms! By the bye, I will venture to ſuggeſt—and I believe I ſhall have even the *young* men on my ſide—that the fair ſex in general were never more out in their politics, than when they choſe to treat us with the view of a part of their perſons which is very rarely a captivating ſpectacle, and often much the reverſe. Necks and ſhoulders, too, we may certainly ſay, are out of the region of flannel; and I ſuſpect that the delicate ankle, which has lately ſo much grown upon us, has rarely a ſecond covering. On the whole, I can never on a cold day behold a young lady in her Chamberry or muſlins, her tranſparent drapery and her nudities, without a ſympathetic ſhudder; and when I ſeriouſly reflect on the manifold dangers to which ſhe is expoſed, I lament that ſo fair a thing ſhould be ſo periſhable. When ſhall we ſee again the good times of ſilks and ſatins, ſtuffs and calimancoes? But I feel myſelf in danger of betraying *too much* of the old fellow, ſo, Sir, I reſpectfully take my leave. Your's &c.,

PHILOGUNES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GRAMMARIANS have widely differed in their precepts, and writers, of late, in their practice, with reſpect to the appropriation of particular prepoſitions to certain compounded Engliſh verbs and nouns formed from the Greek and Latin languages. Indeed, the genius and ſtructure of the Engliſh are ſo different from thoſe of the other two, that it appears an impoſſibility to determine on any certain or general rule for the correct manner of uſing them, upon principles of analogy. Some have contended, that the Engliſh prepoſition is generally to be regulated by the prepoſition in compoſition, as when we ſay, "to intervene *between*," "to avert *from*;" and that the words derived from theſe, whether nouns, adjectives, or adverbs, are to have the ſame prepoſition after them as the verb, thus, "averſe *from*," "averſion *from*," "depend *on*," "dependent *on*," "dependence *on*," "comply *with*," "compliant *with*," "compliance *with*." And upon this principle it appears to me that Mr. L. Murray, in his Engliſh Grammar (article Prepoſitions), has been haſty in condemning "conformable *with*," and "conſonant *with*." *With*, he ſays, ſhould be *to*; but it is needleſs to mention, that both expreſſions are uſed by the beſt writers, and are perfectly juſtifiable from analogy, and according to the principles and genius of the Engliſh language. In the ſame page he condemns "his abhorrence *to* that figure." *To*, he ſays, ſhould be *of*. *Of* is certainly the leaſt likely to become exceptionable in any inſtance, as it denotes the uſual relation ſubſiſting between two ſubſtantives coming together, ſignifying different things; but we likewiſe read, "abhorrent and abhorrence *from*," as well as "*to*," the former of which is, without doubt, as juſtifiable as "averſe and averſion *from*," and the latter is a common and natural mode of expreſſing the application of a paſſion or affection *to* any particular object. "Thy prejudice *to* my cauſe." He ſays it ſhould be *againſt*." When *prejudice* is uſed in its primary ſignification of a *premature, partial judgment*, or *prepoſſeſſion*, perſpicuity requires that it ſhould be followed by *againſt*, or *in favour of*, although even in this

this ſenſe the uſe of *to* is not only popular, but ſanctioned by moſt reſpectable authorities. But, when it is uſed in what is called its ſecondary ſignification (which is not ſo common), of *detriment*, or *injury*, the ſame quality as is uſually contained in its derivative *prejudicial*, then both the ſubſtantive and the adjective are always followed by *to*.

The prepoſition muſt be varied likewiſe according to the ſenſe. Thus, "we prevail *on*, or perſuade, a friend;" "we prevail *over*, or overcome, an enemy." "The work conſiſts *of* many volumes." "Virtue conſiſts *in* obedience." "The man is conſiſtent *with* himſelf." "He accuſed them *for* betraying the Dutch." *For*, in this inſtance, has been repeatedly condemned, and *of* ſubſtituted for it; a correction not without reaſon, if *for* was originally intended as equivalent in import to *of*; but certainly we may ſay, "he accuſed them, *for* betraying the Dutch, *of* treachery," in which *for* denotes the efficient cauſe or motive to the accuſation, and *of* applies to the effect ariſing from the betraying, viz, treachery, the ſubject of accuſation. Upon the ſame principle, Dryden has been blamed for ſaying, "Ovid, whom you accuſe *for* luxuriancy of verſe;" but in this likewiſe *for* may denote the cauſe of accuſation; in which caſe the meaning is not different from that of the more uſual form of expreſſion, "Ovid, whom you *blame for* luxuriancy of verſe." Concerning the prepoſition that ſhould follow *averſe*, and *averſion*, there have been many diſputes. Biſhop Lowth, following the common rule, ſays, "that the noun *averſion* requires *from* after it, and does not properly admit *to*, *for*, or *towards*." Dr. Johnſon is of the ſame opinion. But, notwithſtanding theſe great authorities, and although *from* has become rather common lately, *to* ſtill maintains its ground among many reſpectable writers, to whom its uſe appears more natural and leſs pedantic than that of its adverſary. It is true, the verb *avert* is always followed by *from*; but it is hardly ever uſed figuratively. *Averſe* is nearly equivalent to *reluctant*, or *contrary to*, and *averſion* to *diſlike*, both denoting operations of the mind. And there cannot be much greater impropriety in ſaying "averſe *to*," than in the expreſſions "prejudicial *to*," "ſubſervient *to*," "prefer *above*," and "*to*," as well as "*before*," and many others, in which the reſpective ſignifications of the prepoſition in compoſition, and of *to*, have as little tendency to correſpond or coaleſce. Thus: "I am averſe (or turned *from*) *to* ſuch a purpoſe." "I am ſubſervient (or ſerving *under*) *to* ſuch a purpoſe." "I am prejudicial (or judging *before*) *to* ſuch a purpoſe." "I have an averſion (i. e., a turning *from*, i. e., putting, by a metonymy, the cauſe inſtead of the effect or external ſign,—a diſlike) *to* ſuch a thing." Doubtleſs the particle *to*, in this inſtance, connects the diſlike, or the method of indicating that affection, and the thing diſliked, more cloſely than can be effected by *from*. In the ſame manner, although we may "ſympathize *with* a friend," (uſing *with* as correſponding *to*, or *with*, the Greek prepoſition in compoſition) there is no great impropriety in ſhewing "ſympathy (or compaſſion) *to* a perſon in diſtreſs." We may likewiſe have our "antipathies *againſt* or *to* a thing." The fact is, that the particle *to* ſeems in Engliſh a general *copula*, or connecting word, denoting *tendency*, or rather *extent*. By means of it we can ſhew love, hatred, friendſhip, indifference, and paſſions of the moſt diſcordant and complicated nature, and be averſe and adverſe, *to* a perſon. And if *to* be not allowed to perform this, its uſual and natural ſervice, we may in time be compelled to "ſubmit *under*," and ſhew "ſubmiſſion *under*," grievances, "*before* which we cannot be ſuppoſed to have any predelection," and "*againſt* which we may be afraid to ſhew oppoſition or contradiction." As to the uſe of the particle *for*, we *are* allowed to entertain "eſteem, regard, contempt, and affection, and why not averſion? *for* a perſon." A ſimilar phraſeology obtains likewiſe in other languages which receive this word from the Latin. Thus, the French ſay, "J'ai une grande averſion *pour*, ou *à*, (*for* or *to*) cette maniere de vivre." The Spaniards ſay, "Tengo una averſion grande *a* (*to*) eſte modo de vivir." And in Latin, although the uſual regimen of *averſus* is an ablative with *a* or *ab*, it is found followed by the dative, corresponding with the Engliſh *to*; and Cicero uſes the expreſſion, "averſiſſimo *in* me (*to* or *towards* me) animo fuit."

Hence it may appear, upon the whole, that no general rule can be laid down for aſcertaining the appropriate prepoſition in all inſtances, but that in ſome we may be regulated by analogy, in ſome we muſt be guided by the ſenſe, in others by the genius and idiom of the Engliſh language, and in many inſtances by cuſtom or approved uſage, the ſovereign arbitreſs in all living languages, with whom, it is ſaid,

Arbitrium eſt, et jus, et norma loquendi.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. G.

Crouch-End, December 10, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.

[*Continued from p. 22 of our laſt Number.*]

FUNERALS.

..... υδ' ἀδωρητος φιλων
Εϛαι προς ανδρων. HEC. EURIP.

NOTWITHSTANDING the melancholy gloom which the ancients caſt over all their ideas of death and the grave, both in their moral and poetical writings, they appear in reality to have endeavoured as much as poſſible to lighten thoſe impreſſions, and place at a diſtance thoſe dark phantoms of the imagination. Accordingly, the deep and ſolemn ſadneſs attending our Gothic burials, the black ſhades of yews and cypreſſes, the dreary charnel-houſe and vaulted ſepulchre, the terrific appendages of mouldering bones and winding-ſheets,

"The knell, the ſhroud, the mattock, and the grave,
The deep damp vault, the darkneſs, and the worm,"

which from cuſtom form ſo great a part of the horror we feel at the thoughts of death, were to them unknown. The corpſe conſumed by funeral fires, and the aſhes incloſed in urns and depoſited in the earth, preſented no offenſive object or idea. Beſides, to diſſipate the ſorrow of the living, or perhaps with a deſire to gratify the ſpirit of the dead, wines were poured and flowers ſcattered over the grave. Theſe laſt pious offices were called Ἐρωτες, the grateful tributes of love and veneration. The manes of the deceaſed, ſtill wandering about the place of interment, might perhaps partake of the libation or enjoy the odour: at leaſt his memory would be honoured, and his ghoſt delighted.

Whatever may have been the original purpoſe of theſe ceremonies, we find repeated alluſions to them in the poets. Anacreon mentions the roſe as being particularly grateful:—

Τοδε και νοσησιν αρκει
Τοδε και νεκροις αμυνει.*

The tomb of Achilles was adorned with the amaranth.† Electra complains that her father's grave had never been decked with myrtle boughs.‡ Anacreon, in another paſſage,‖ alludes ſtill more forcibly and beautifully to the ſame cuſtom:

Why do we precious ointments ſhow'r,
Nobler wines why do we pour,
Beauteous flow'rs why do we ſhed
Upon the mon'ments of the dead?
Nothing they but duſt can ſhew,
Or bones that haſten to be ſo.
Crown me with roſes whilſt I live;
Now your wines and ointments give.
After death I nothing crave—
Let me alive my pleaſures have—
All are Stoics in the grave.
COWLEY.

We have an epigram by Leonidas exactly to the ſame purpoſe:—

Μη μυρα μη στεφανους λιθιναις σηλαισι χαριζω.

Seek not to glad theſe ſenſeleſs ſtones
With fragrant ointments, roſy wreathes:
No warmth can reach my mouldering bones
From luſtral fire that vainly breathes.

Now let me revel while I may—
The wine that o'er my tomb is ſhed
Mixes with earth and turns to clay—
No honours can delight the dead.

Hence we may collect, that offerings of this nature were made with a view of gratifying the deceaſed; and it ſeems to have been a very prevailing notion among many nations beſides the Greeks, that men after death retain the ſame paſſions and appetites that diſtinguiſhed them when living.

Quæ gratia currûm
Armorumque fuit vivis, quæ cura nitentes
Paſcere equos, eadem ſequitur tellure repôſtos.

In Lycophron, a mountain is placed between the tombs of two enemies, leſt their manes may be offended at ſeeing the funeral honours paid to each other. An epigram of Bianor's contains a ſimilar idea, attended with a circumſtance of ſingular horror.

Οιδιποδος παιδων Θηβη ταφος.

In Thebes the ſons of Œdipus are laid—
But not the tomb's all-deſolating ſhade,
The deep forgetfulneſs of Pluto's gate,
Nor Acheron, can quench their deathleſs hate.
Even hoſtile madneſs ſhakes the funeral pyres—
Againſt each other blaze their pointed fires.
Unhappy boys! for whom high Jove ordains
Eternal hatred's never-ſleeping pains.

I recollect ſomewhere to have met with a ſtory of two Scandinavian heroes, who, having (like theſe Grecian brothers) fallen by mutual wounds, were buried together, while yet living, on the field of battle, and ſome centuries after (as the legend relates) were diſcovered ſtill fighting with unabated rage, with the addition (I think)

* Ode 53.
† Philoſtr. Heroic.
‡ Eur. Elect., v. 886.
‖ Ode 5.

(I think) that one of them had gnawed his adverſary's head to the ſkull.

I have, in a former Number, touched on a ſubject cloſely connected with that of the foregoing obſervations, and will now offer to the reader a few more examples of the monumental inſcriptions of the Greeks, among which will be found ſome of the beſt and moſt affecting epigrams that have come down to us. On the ſame melancholy occaſion which dictated a beautiful little poem of Meleager's (a tranſlation of which I preſented in that Paper), I have met with another ſcarcely inferior by the poeteſs Erinne.

Νυμφας Βαυκιδος ειμι.

I mark the ſpot where Delia's aſhes lie.
Whoe'er thou art that paſſes ſilent by
This ſimple column, grac'd by many a tear,
Call the fierce Monarch of the Shades ſevere.
Theſe myſtic ornaments too plainly ſhew
The cruel fate of her who lies below.
With the ſame torch that Hymen gladly led
Th' expecting virgin to the genial bed,
Her weeping huſband lit the fun'ral pyre,
And ſaw the dreary flames of death aſpire.
Thou too, oh Hymen! bad'ſt the jocund lay
That hail'd thy feſtive ſeaſon, die away,
Chang'd for the ſighs of woe, and groans of deep diſmay.

It is worth while to obſerve the alluſion in this epigram to another cuſtom of the Greeks, who frequently adorned the tomb with ſome ſymbols indicative of the peculiar circumſtances attending the death of the deceaſed.

The affecting incident of an unfortunate woman dying in a foreign land, ſurrounded by ſtrangers, is preſerved in the following lines of Tymnes, who has accompanied it with the excellent conſolation of philoſophy. Philænis was a native of Egypt, and died in Crete at the town of Eleuthernæ.

Μη σοι τουτο Φιλαινι;

Grieve not, Philænis, tho' condemn'd to die
Far from thy parent land and native ſky,
Tho' ſtrangers hands muſt raiſe thy funeral pile,
And lay thy aſhes in a foreign iſle.
To all on death's laſt dreary journey bound
The road is equal, and alike the ground.

We are unacquainted with the author of the following epigram, the thoughts of which are affecting and beautiful. I have added to it a tranſlation of a few lines preſerved to us from the works of Antiphanes, which are very applicable to the ſubject we are upon, and contains one of the moſt cheerful grounds of conſolation which religion allows us to indulge upon the death of friends :—

Πενθειν δε μετριως τους προσηκοντας φιλους.

When thoſe whom love and blood endear
Lie cold upon the funeral bier,
How fruitleſs are our tears of woe,
How vain the grief that bids them flow!
Thoſe friends lamented are not dead,
But gone the path we all muſt tread:
They only to that diſtant ſhore
Where all muſt go, have ſail'd before.
Shine but to-morrow's Sun, and we
(Compell'd by equal deſtiny)
To the ſame inn ſhall come, where they
To welcome our arrival ſtay.

The following epigram (which in the original is addreſſed to one Sabinus, but by whom is uncertain), and the ſucceeding one by , on the death of a friend drown'd at ſea, are marked with a degree of ſenſibility which renders them worthy of obſervation :—

Τυτο το ημετερον μνημειον εσθλε Σαβινε.

How often, Lycid, will I bathe with tears
This little ſtone which our great love endears;
But you, rememb'ring what to me you owe,
Drink not of Lethe in the ſhades below.

Ωφελε μηδ' εγενοντο θοαι νεες.

Oh had no vent'rous keel defied the deep,
Then had not Lycid floated on the brine.
For him, the youth belov'd, we paſſing weep,
A name lamented, and an empty ſhrine.

The former of theſe epigrams is intereſting in another light, as having probably ſuggeſted to Dr. Jortin an idea contained in one of the moſt beautiful Latin poems of this deſcription that I recollect to have met with in modern poetry :—

Quæ te ſub tenerâ rapuerunt, Pæta, juventâ,
O, utinam me crudelia fata vocent:
Ut linquam terras inviſaque lumina ſolis;
Utque tuus rurſùm corpore fim poſito.
Te ſequar; obſcurum per iter dux ibit eunti
Fides amor, tenebras lampade diſcutiens.
Tu cave Lethæo contingas ora liquore;
Et citò venturi fis memor, oro, viri.

I have attempted the following tranſlation :—

O might the cruel Death which raviſh'd thee
In youth's ſoft prime, my Pæta, call on me,
That I may leave this earth, this hated light,
To dwell with thee amidſt the realms of night!
I'll follow thee; Love thro' obſcureſt hell
Shall guide, and with his torch the ſhades diſpel.
But oh, beware the touch of Lethe's wave!
Remember him who haſtens to thy grave!

The

The latter, as appears from the laſt verſe, was an inſcription on a cenotaph. The epigrams of this particular deſcription on great and celebrated characters are numerous, and not all of great merit, but they well deſerve that a good ſelection ſhould be made of them; and I ſhall accordingly venture to preſent a few in a paper which I propoſe to devote to the patriotic epigrams of Greece. Several others are, in the more general ſenſe of the word, truly epigrammatic: for theſe alſo I ſhall find a place in ſome future Number.

The truth is, that in their thoughts and reflections on death, mankind have ever had in view ſome idea of a conſciouſneſs that remains and lingers round the "pleaſing, anxious" ſolicitudes and ſcenes of life. They have ever imagined to themſelves a ſpirit after death, that buſied itſelf in protecting the fame and character of their lives, that was yet alive to ſlights or honours paid to the groſſer and earthy parts. And the delicate Tibullus ſuffers himſelf to be ſo far led away by theſe ideas, that he has preſcribed the very mode of burial, and named the very perſons whom he wiſhes to appear as mourners over his funeral. The whole elegy is full of tenderneſs: I venture to tranſlate it.

From Tibullus, Book 3, Elegy 2.

Cruel the man that laboured to divide
The youth and maid by tender love allied;
And hard was he, who could the theft forgive,
Bear with his ſorrow, and endure to live.
Abſence from her in vain I try to brave:
I yield, and grief conſigns me to the grave.
And when a ſlender ſhade I ſhall aſpire
From mouldering embers and the funeral pyre,
May ſad Neæra to my pile repair
With tears, (how precious!) and unbraided hair,
Mix'd with a mother's ſighs her ſorrow pour,
And one a huſband, one a child deplore.
With words of fond regret and broken ſigh,
Pleaſe the poor ſhade that hovering lingers nigh,
With pious rites my cheriſh'd bones adorn,
The laſt ſad remnant of the youth they mourn.
Nor grudge my thirſting aſhes to enſhrine
With pureſt milk bedew'd, and purple wine,
And dry the ſhower by fond affection ſhed,
Or ere they place them in their marble bed.
In that ſad houſe, may every fragrance ſtor'd
That warm Aſſyria's perfum'd meads afford,
And grief from Memory's tearful fount that flows,
Soothe my charm'd ſpirit, and my bones compoſe.
But on my tomb, beſide the public way,
May ſome memorial to the ſtranger ſay,
"Here Albius ſleeps; a prey to grief he fell,
"Deſerted by the maid he lov'd too well."

NARVA.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO. IV.

PROCEEDING in the mail from Frederic-Town, we ſoon arrived at the foot of the South Mountain, the firſt of thoſe hilly ridges which at a diſtance are known by the common term of Blue or Alleghany Mountains. The firſt appellation is conſequent on the blueiſh hue which conſtantly attaches itſelf to their ſummits; the latter from the great, or as it is ſometimes called, the Mother-Mountain, the Devil's Spine, the Back-Bone of the United States, the Alleghany. The aſcent of the South Mountain commences about ſix miles from Frederic; it is not either very high or ſteep, although the road is pretty rugged: it is about five miles acroſs. After croſſing it, we entered one of the moſt productive vallies of Eaſtern America. It lies between the South and North Mountain, and being watered by the Conegocheague branch of the Potomak, is called after the name of that branch. It is ſeven miles from Frederic to Middle Town, which is a neat pretty village, and eleven from Middle Town to Boonſboro'; this is alſo a pretty village of about one hundred houſes, where we ſlept on the firſt night of our journey. The road from Frederic paſſes through a very beautiful country, and, after croſſing the South Mountain, affords many ſublime views, and much majeſtic ſcenery. The lands in this valley were richly covered with wheat. On the eaſt ſide of the South Mountain appearances beſpoke a crop of from about ſixteen to twenty buſhels an acre; but on the weſt ſide the happy cultivator calculated upon from twenty to twenty-five. Engliſh farmers may be apt to condemn a ſoil which produces no more, but he muſt take into the account the number of trees which having been girdled and their tops removed, yet have their roots and about three feet of their ſtems ſtanding, near to which the plough cannot at preſent approach. Theſe ſtumps, and the ugly ſnake-fence,

tend greatly to diſfigure the American landſcape. The mind is however relieved by the reflection that theſe are the infallible ſymptoms of progreſſive population and cultivation, and that a few years will certainly remove the firſt, if not the laſt of theſe eye-ſores. It was in this valley that we firſt witneſſed the practice of irrigation, and we had frequent occaſion to notice the care, judgment, and taſte, with which it was conducted.

I think I have before obſerved, that ſolitude was the great feature of America, and in Eaſtern America this remark is as applicable to the etherial as to the terreſtrial regions. We ſee but few birds wherewith the horizon is enlivened ; but when they are ſeen, it is in great flocks. You may often gaze for an hour without ſeeing a bird. This is very different from what it is in England, where the vocal inhabitants of the air are ever flitting before you. The practice of building the farm-houſes under the ſhade of a few ſurrounding trees, though it adds much to the comfort of the inhabitants ; and burning wood inſtead of coals, and at this ſeaſon of the year uſing as little fire as poſſible ; all increaſe this apparent ſolitude. Though probably near a houſe, you know it not : no friendly circling column of ſmoke apprizes the weary traveller that he is near where his wants may be relieved and his fatigue removed.

At Boonſboro' we had tea, coffee, freſh-herrings, and excellent veal-cutlets, for ſupper, for all which we were charged a quarter of a dollar each.

We left Boonſboro' before day, nor could we fairly diſtinguiſh objects previous to our arrival at Funk's-Town, a long, neat, and beautifully ſituated German village, about eight miles from the place of ſtarting. The land in its neighbourhood is very productive, and covered with luxuriant timber. Proceeding to Hagers-Town, where we breakfaſted, we could not but notice the apparent wealth and comfort of the yeomanry of this valley ; the ſtrong, ſubſtantial brick and ſtone houſes ; the well cultivated and incloſed fields, and the orchards loaded with bloſſoms. The land around Hagers-Town had been ſo long and ſo fully cleared, as to emulate the extenſiveneſs of European views. The ſtock were ſleek and fat : the cows had large diſtended dugs, and the horſes were generally in fine order. The wheat looked remarkably fine ; and we were informed on our return, that one field belonging to General Sprigg, which conſiſted of two hundred and fifty acres, produced on an average forty buſhels of wheat per acre. This field muſt have been fully cleared of the ſtumps, as moſt of the land is in the neighbourhood of Hagers-Town. The land in this vicinity ſells for from fifteen to thirty pounds per acre, Maryland currency, which is 7s. 6d. to the dollar. The neighbourhood of Hagers-Town is celebrated for producing the beſt kite-foot or Oroonoko tobacco, which is principally ſhipped to Amſterdam and Hamburg. It was originally grown at Elkton in Maryland, but is now produced principally, if not entirely, in Frederic and Waſhington counties. The principal difference in its culture conſiſts in not topping the plant, and, in curing, to houſe it green. It is beſt adapted to a rich light ſoil. This is the earlieſt tobacco that gets to market. Great care is required in handling the plant, and preventing the leaf from ſpotting, as its value conſiſts in its being of a clear light colour. Hagers-Town was commenced by a Mr. Hagers about twenty-eight years back. It is now the capital of Waſhington County. It contains upwards of eight hundred houſes, principally of brick and ſtone, a handſome court-houſe, market-houſe, and jail, and about ſix thouſand inhabitants. Several mills are in its neighbourhood ; and it has a conſiderable trade to the weſt.

Having breakfaſted at Hagers-Town, we ſtarted for Chamberſburgh, twenty miles. About eight miles from Hagers-Town we croſſed the line which divides Maryland from Pennſylvania ; and having now quitted the ſlave-holding ſtates, I ſhall conclude this letter with the aſſurances of the eſteem of your obedient ſervant,

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, Diſtrict of Columbia, October 23, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABRIDGED HISTORY *of the* RUSSIAN STAGE.

BEFORE a nation is capable of deriving pleaſure from theatrical repreſentations, it is neceſſary that it ſhould have arrived at a certain degree of civilization ; that its genius, naturally warlike, ſhould have been ſoftened by peaceful arts ; that the fertility and richneſs of the ſoil ſhould permit it to take repoſe, and furniſh it with the means of embelliſhment. To this happy ſituation the Grecian ſtage owed its origin. The firſt ſongs were in celebration of Bacchus ; the joy inſpired by the god was univerſally diffuſed : the youth

youth were tranſported with it, and animated by the dance and the ſong thoſe feſtivals which ſprung from the proſperity of their country. The traveller was not permitted to proceed, but was preſſed to take part in the public merriment; pleaſure opened the heart of the happy huſbandman, and he cheerfully divided the riches of his fields with him who had neither grapes to gather nor corn to reap. It cannot appear ſurpriſing that the poet ſhould diligently attend theſe feſtivities; neceſſity taught him to repreſent in different ways the bleſſings of the God who preſided over the vintage. He knew how to intereſt the animated circle of the vintagers, who themſelves became actors in theſe bacchanalian ſcenes. The more new and amuſing they were, the more general was the intereſt and the more abundant were the receipts.

Theſpis, the firſt who made a profeſſion of theſe exhibitions, was both an author and an actor. The praiſes of the gods and heroes conſtituted the groundwork of his crude performances, which were nothing but narratives; the lively ſallies, the freedom and pleaſantry of which excited unbounded mirth among the country-people. The towns which Theſpis viſited with his cart and his actors, teſtified their ſatisfaction, and applauſe was always the pledge of more ſubſtantial acknowledgments. Æſchylus proceeded in the courſe marked out by Theſpis, but with rather more dignity. He introduced on the ſtage ſeveral actors and ſpeakers, and his plays cauſed the erection of the firſt theatre at Athens.

There is ſcarcely any nation whoſe hiſtory does not furniſh us with more or fewer details of the ſame kind in the progreſs and expanſion of its poetic faculties. The firſt fruits of poetry have univerſally been the praiſes of heroes, and the rhapſodiſts, or thoſe who ſung verſes in honour of heroes, were the firſt actors. The Ruſſians had poems and ſingers of this deſcription even before Chriſtianity was introduced among them, or they were acquainted with the Greeks and Romans. The martial ſpirit and natural gaiety of the Ruſſians are ſufficient, amid the failure of hiſtoric evidence, to induce the belief, that, in very remote ages, they had as many poems in honour of heroes, as many ſongs of victory, as they, in the ſequel, had buffoons and merry-andrews running about the country and diverting the people by their witticiſms and their drolleries. Theſe new rivals of Theſpis every where met with the moſt favourable reception, and the joy manifeſted by the people on their commencement amounted to a ſpecies of madneſs. The peaſant abandoned every thing, that he might ſee theſe farces; ſometimes abſorbed in pleaſure, all the faculties of his ſoul were ſcarcely ſufficient to enable him to hear the ſounds by which he was enchanted; ſometimes, tranſported with joy, he expreſſed his rapture in the moſt boiſterous manner. Theſe repreſentations were commonly exhibited from Chriſtmas to the feſtival of Epiphany. A poetic ardour ſuddenly inſpired thoſe who thus employed their talents to abridge the long winter-evenings. Great volubility, animated geſticulations, much extravagance in the plot of the tale, and great prolixity in the recitation, were indiſpenſable qualities for every one who attempted to amuſe; but if to theſe he added obſcene geſtures and expreſſions, his acting was then perfect, and he was certain of obtaining univerſal applauſe. There was no fixed place for theſe repreſentations; a paper-lantern ſuſpended to the roof, and the harmony of two hunting-horns, announced to the paſſengers that for a few copeks they might procure the pleaſure of ſeeing a farce, which was ready to begin whenever they pleaſed. This kind of parade is not at this day entirely baniſhed from the Ruſſian empire.

Theatrical repreſentations were however almoſt as unknown in Ruſſia as in Germany prior to the reign of Peter the Great. Thoſe which were then in vogue were confined to rhetorical exerciſes, in the form of dramas and comedies, which the maſters of ſeminaries inſtructed their pupils to act. The ſubjects of theſe plays were uſually taken from ſacred hiſtory, like thoſe of the tragedies which the Jeſuits and other orders devoted to the education of youth were accuſtomed to teach their ſcholars to repreſent at the end of a courſe, or at the concluſion of a year. They thought it perfectly juſtifiable to take for models, as to the form, heathens ſuch as Euripides, Sophocles, Plautus, and Terence; but, far from thinking that the proper object of theatrical exhibitions was to form the minds of youth, and to make them acquainted with their native land by the repreſentation of the manners and achievements of its great men, the purpoſe to which it was conſecrated by the Greeks, ſuperſtition and ignorance perſuaded them that they could not lawfully ſelect any ſubjects excepting from the Bible.

With

With the manner of treating these subjects they gave themselves very little concern. The most absurd and ridiculous scenes, and the most disgusting vulgarity, were introduced into them. The most sacred mysteries of religion were represented in a manner highly profane; and the ecclesiastics were so convinced of the simplicity of their pupils and the rest of the laity, as to imagine that they would not thence receive any unfavourable impressions. The seminaries and schools of the convents of Moscow, Kiow, Novogorod, &c., had they been better conducted, might have become establishments of the highest utility to the propagation of knowledge in Russia; but the monks of those times were contented to proceed with their age, instead of outstripping it; either because they were unable, from the want of means, or they imagined it was not fit that the people should be too much enlightened. If the Bishop Demetrius Rostowsky, instead of causing religious plays of his own invention to be performed in his episcopal palace at Rostow, had composed some work on a subject taken from profane history, undoubtedly his nation, instructed by his example, would have soon developed the germ of its talent for the dramatic art, and would have distinguished itself in that career without waiting to receive the impulsion from foreigners. The most celebrated of Rostowsky's performances were, "The Penitent Sinner," "Esther and Ahasuerus," "The Birth of Christ, his Resurrection, and the Assumption of the Virgin Mary." They were interlarded with allegorical episodes. Wolkow, the first performer the Russians had to boast, acted in them with great success. The Bishop Rostowsky died in 1709. The dramatic art was still in its infancy in Russia, when France had already the master pieces of Corneille, of Racine, of Moliere, and when Voltaire already announced the dawn of his future greatness. The compositions of the first Russian dramatist were exhibited till the middle of the last century, not only in the seminaries, but Wolkow's company likewise performed them with success at the imperial theatre.

The French who repaired to Moscow during the reign of the Czar Alexis, diffused in Russia a partiality for the drama. The polished manners and more refined taste of these foreigners procured them a favourable reception from the Court. Most of Moliere's comedies were translated into the Russian language, and played with the former religious pieces not only by the scholars of the convent of Iconospaskoi, but likewise at Court, in a theatre established by youthful amateurs, at whose head was the Princess Sophia, sister of Peter the Great. The troubles which preceded and followed the accession of that monarch to the throne, seemed to have extinguished the love of theatrical exhibitions in Russia. There were no other actors at Moscow than some young surgeons, who, by means of folding-skreens, converted the great hall of the hospital into a theatre, and took delight in acting the most ridiculous Russian plays, as well sacred as profane. But scarcely had Peter the Great created his new capital on the banks of the Neva, when it was visited by a company of German comedians, who drew together great crowds of spectators, though they represented only the most wretched plays. Stählin relates that they one day announced, by a bill, that they intended to exhibit, at night, a piece truly admirable, and well worth seeing. Allured by this promise, a great number of spectators assembled, but when the actors were just ready to begin, they were obliged, by an order from the Emperor, to leave the theatre without opening their mouths. The curtain rose amid the harmonious sounds of the whole band of music, and the spectators beheld a white wall, well lighted, on which these words were inscribed in large characters, "*To-day is the first of April.*" This company was soon dispersed, and Petersburg as well as Moscow was again without a theatre.

Meanwhile the want of dramatic exhibitions had become so pressing, that some of the attendants and the people belonging to the stables of the Czar, formed among themselves a company of amateurs, and exercised their theatrical talents in a kind of hay-loft, which they had embellished, and lined with straw-mats. During the reign of the Empress Anne, some Italians arrived, and exhibited comedies and ballets; but the company was so weak, that one day an actress being prevented from appearing by her very advanced state of pregnancy, her part was filled by one of the male performers, an exchange which afforded the public no small amusement. At length, in 1737, the first Italian opera was acted. Two years afterwards a company of German comedians was invited; but on the death of the Empress, the following year, they again quitted the country. Some French actors were then engaged for Russia; but the sudden and numerous changes which took

took place in the Russian Government prevented them from proceeding thither till after the coronation of Elizabeth. It was about this time that the opera-house of Moscow was built under the direction of Stählin; but the want of actors was felt there as well as at Petersburg. The young gentlemen of the school of cadets performed the parts of mute persons, the singers of the imperial chapel sung in the choruses, and the children of the domestics executed the ballets.

Sumarokow, who was already known for his lyric and didactic poems, at length made his appearance as a dramatic writer. Some of the cadets, with a view to exercise themselves in declamation, had studied his first tragedy, entitled "*Chorew.*" The Empress being informed of the circumstance, was desirous of seeing these youths. They performed before her in a small theatre, and obtained universal applause.

Notwithstanding the partiality of the Court for these exhibitions, no idea had yet been entertained of erecting a Russian theatre in the capital, when, in 1750, one was built at Jaroslaw. To this the German company that went to Petersburg in 1748 gave occasion. Fedor Wolchow, son of a merchant of Jaroslaw, had taken the greatest delight in these representations. He had strengthened this partiality by forming a connection with the German players; so that when he returned home, he fitted up a large saloon in his father's house for a theatre, and painted it himself; then mustering a small company, consisting of his four brothers and some other young persons, he represented sometimes the sacred pieces of the Bishop Demetrius, sometimes the tragedies of Sumarokow, and Lomonossow, which had just appeared; and at others, comedies and farces of his own composition. The undertaking of Wolchow met with the greatest encouragement. Not satisfied with lavishing applause upon him, the neighbouring nobility furnished him in 1750 with the requisite funds for erecting a public theatre, where money was taken for admission. The report of this novelty reached Petersburg, and in 1752 the Empress sent for Wolchow's company. He was placed, with several of his young actors, in the school of the cadets, to improve himself in the Russian language, and in particular to practise declamation.

At length, in 1756, the first Russian theatre was formally established by the exertions of Sumarokow, and the actors were paid by the Court. A German company appeared in 1757, but it was broken up by the arrival of an Italian opera. The Opera Buffa formed in 1759 at Moscow had no better success: its failure was favourable to that which remained at Petersburg, and which received so much the more encouragement. The fireworks displayed on the stage after the performance, afforded great amusement to the public, and drew together more company than the music. At the coronation of the Empress Catherine, the Russian Court theatre accompanied her to Moscow, but soon returned to Petersburg, where it has been fixed ever since. The taste for dramatic exhibitions had at this period become so general, that not only the most distinguished persons of the Court of the two capitals performed Russian plays, but Italian, French, German, and even English theatres arose, and maintained their ground for a longer or a shorter time. Catherine the Great, desirous that the people should likewise participate in this pleasure, ordered a stage to be erected in the great place in the wood of Brumberg. There both the actors and the plays were perfectly adapted to the populace that heard them. What will seem extraordinary is, that this performance sometimes attracted more distinguished amateurs; and it is perhaps the only theatre where spectators have been seen in carriages with four and six horses. But what is still more surprising is, to see actors ennobled, as a reward for their talents, as was the case in 1762 with the two brothers Fedor and Gregory Wolchow. The former died the following year, while still very young. His reputation as a great tragic and comic actor will perhaps one day be considerably abated; but the Russians will ever recollect with gratitude that he was the real founder of the Russian stage.

They will likewise remember the services of Sumarakow as a tragic poet. He first shewed of what the Russian language, before neglected, was susceptible. Born at Moscow in 1727, of noble parents, he zealously devoted himself to the study of the ancient classic authors and of the French poets. This it was that rouzed his poetic talents. His early compositions were all on the subject of love. His countrymen admired his songs, and they were soon in the mouth of every one. Animated by this success, Sumarokow published by degrees his other poetical productions. Tragedies, comedies, psalms, operas, epitaphs, madrigals, odes, enigmas, elegies, satires, in a word, every

species

species of composition that poetry is capable of producing, flowed abundantly from his pen, and filled not less than ten thick octavo volumes. His tragedy of Chorew was the first good play in the Russian language. It is written in Alexandrine verses, in rhyme, like his other tragedies, as Hamlet, Sinaw and Truwor, Artistona, Semira, Jaropolk and Dimisa, the False Demetrius, &c.; and this first performance shewed, that in the plan, the plot, the character, and the style, he had taken Corneille, Racine, and Voltaire, for his models. Though Sumarokow possessed no very brilliant genius, he had however a very happy talent of giving to his tragedies a certain originality, which distinguishes them from those of other nations. He acquired the unqualified approbation of his countrymen by the selection of his subjects, almost all of which he took from the Russian history, and by the energy and boldness which he gave to his characters. But his success rendered him so haughty and so vain, that he could not endure the mildest criticism. Jealous of the fame acquired by Lomonossow, another Russian poet, he sought every opportunity of discouraging him; and it was a great triumph to Sumarokow to observe that the public scarcely noticed the first dramatic essays of that writer, and that they were soon consigned to oblivion.

Sumarokow has likewise written a great number of comedies, in which the manner of Moliere is discoverable. In spite of their original, and sometimes rather low humour, they were not much liked. The principal are, The Rival Mother and her Daughter; The Imaginary Cuckold; The Malicious Man, &c. He has composed some operas; among others, Cephalus and Procris, set to music by D'Araja, master of the imperial chapel, and represented for the first time at Petersburg during the carnival of 1755. The performers of both sexes were children under the age of fourteen years.

The reader will probably be pleased to find here the names of some of the tragic and comic writers of Russia, and the titles of their principal works.

To Kniaschin the Russians are indebted for the comedy of The Boaster. It is written in verse, in a very pure style, and is still performed with applause. This author however owes all his reputation to his operas, the most celebrated of which are the *Sbitenschtschik* (the Dealer in Hot Liquor called Sbiten); The Misfortune of a Carriage; The Miser, &c. A new edition of his works has recently appeared.

Denis van Wiesen would have been an accomplished comic writer, had he but bestowed more pains on his compositions. His comedy of The Spoiled Child affords a sufficient proof of his genius and talents. It still continues to give great satisfaction. Its tendency is highly moral; and the character of a young profligate named Mitrofan, who is totally destitute of education, is delineated with such spirit and truth, that it has been proverbial in Russia, where a young man of that description is now called a Mitrofan. The Brigadier is likewise one of the good pieces of the Russian Stage. Van Wiesen possessed an admirable talent for seizing and exposing the absurdity of a variety of customs.

Kopieu is not inferior to him in the truth of his characters. His Fair of Lebedian is received with great satisfaction during the carnival. The characters seem to have been drawn on the scene of action; their burlesque manners and language command the loud applause of the populace. This author is still living.

Ablesimow was the first who wrote in the manner of the preceding dramatist. His plays are replete with comic sallies and sarcastic humour. The principal are, The Writer's Shop; Departure from Winter-Quarters; and Luck in the Lottery; but his opera of The Miller has conferred on him more celebrity than all the rest of his compositions. It is one of the favourite pieces of the Russians, and as it delineates the manners of their country, it will always be seen with pleasure. In 1799 it was performed before the Court, and twenty-seven times successively at the theatre of Knieper, and the applause of the audience proved that even then they were not tired of it.

The Corruptible Man is the only comedy written by Bibikow; it is considered as one of the best pieces of the Russian stage, and far superior to that published by Sumarokow with the same title.

Alexis Wolchow composed two good comedies, Filial Love, and Self-Love Deluded.

The Irresolute Man; Democritus; and the Lunatic, are by Iwan Dmitrewsky, who has approached to the present taste, and has likewise translated into Russian the English tragedy of Beverley. To his talents as an author he added those of an excellent actor. He was the pupil of the celebrated Garrick. The public with

concern

concern beheld this veteran appear for the laſt time in the drama of Albert, in 1797.

Jelagin has tranſlated ſeveral French tragedies and comedies, and has exhibited Jean de Mollé on the theatre in a manner highly inſtructive to parents.

The comedy of The Lover in Debt was from the pen of Prince Fedor Alexiowitz Kolowſky. Death prevented him from completing the tragedy of Sumbeka, the ſubject of which is extracted from the Hiſtory of Caſan.

Prince Kolowſky loved the arts, was a ſincere friend and a brave ſoldier. In 1769 he was ſent to Italy as a courier to Count Alexis Orlow. On this occaſion he went to ſee Voltaire. He fought at the battle of Tſcheſme in the St. Euſtace, and was unfortunately blown up with that ſhip. Cheraſkow, in a poem on the battle, applies the following words to this Prince: "Child of the Muſes, why didſt thou turn aſide to Bellona, when thy path conducted thee towards Apollo?"

Lukin has written two plays, The Prodigal amended by Love, and The Silly Chatterer.

Magnizky, a ſerf of Count Jaguſchinſky, was ſent to Italy by his maſter to improve his talents for muſic. Having made conſiderable progreſs in that art, he wrote and ſet to muſic The Inn, a highly eſteemed opera, which has been repreſented fifteen times ſucceſſively.

Ruſſia likewiſe reckons among her dramatic authors many others, as Werewkin, Jelſtenaninow, Karin, Cheraſkow, who wrote Moſcow Preſerved. We might likewiſe mention Prokudin, Sokolow, an author and actor, Titow, Tſchertkow, Trofilnetyn, whoſe productions, performed at Kiow, have never been printed.

With the exception of Major-General Kopiew and the privy-counſellor Cheraſkow, all the writers mentioned above are dead; but various authors are labouring to augment the riches of the Ruſſian theatre. The tragedy of Thamas Kuli Khan, by Glewiltſchikow, who is likewiſe an actor, has been ſeveral times repreſented. He has alſo made an attempt at comedy. Jljin, the author of Liſe, or the Triumph of Gratitude, is a young man of great promiſe; as is Federow, whoſe Love and Virtue, and Ruſſian Soldier, have recently been very favourably received.

The taſte of the Ruſſians is forming every day. They protect the arts and ſciences, which they are worthy of inviting among them, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of their climate. The immortal Catherine herſelf ſet them the example. We ought to have placed that great Princeſs at the head of the authors of whom Ruſſia boaſts. To her the nation was indebted for the opera of Iwan Tſarewitſch, Gore Bogatyr, and Fedul; and for various comedies, among the reſt, The Preſumptuous Philoſopher. Catherine the Great knew how to unite on her head crowns of many widely different kinds.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS *in* NATURAL HISTORY.

THE LION.

(From the Travels of the Sieur Frejus in Mauritania.)

IT is true there be very many lions in Mauritania; but that (as it is ſaid) the Arabs take the pains to breed them up, and feed them amongſt their flocks, is a perfect mockery. If it happen, as ſometimes it doth, that an Arab finds a lion's den in which there are ſome young ones newly whelped, he preſently carries them to the Chriſtians, to ſee if they will buy them. Thus I had two brought me, a male and a female, which I brought up for two or three years ſo tame, that they went up and down our warehouſe amongſt our antelopes and ſuch other creatures. The male lion was ſo familiar, though a great one, that he often came and lay with me, and once did me very good ſervice; for in a moonſhine night ſome Arabs came up into my chamber, with a deſign to have robbed me; but as ſoon as they ſaw a lion lying by me, they ran away, crying out one to another, *endon ſeba*—"There is a lion." This Mr. Amabrique told me, who accidentally was out of his chamber, and ſeeing my door open, and hearing the Arabs ſay this, he came in, wakened me, and told me what happened. This male lion was very tame, but the lioneſs was miſchievous, and ſhe once hurt a little Moor, and complaint was preſently made to the Governor, who took them away from me, and put them between four walls; but not long after there fell great rains, which flung down the walls, which were only made of mud, and in the night-time the lions got out, went into a ſtable which was open, over againſt the king's palace, and being almoſt famiſhed, they made a great ſlaughter among the horſes and mules. This made ſo great a noiſe, that the whole town was alarmed, every one ran to his arms, and thus my poor lions were killed.

Once as we were hunting the wild-boar, we were all ſurpriſed that our horſes made a ſtand on the ſudden, and the dogs crept under our horſes legs. We preſently cried out one to the other, "Certainly there is a lion hereabouts;" and in truth we were not a little affrighted to ſee one paſs by us, within fifteen or twenty paces of us. He ſtopped to view us, and ſeeing we ſtirred not, he walked on very ſtately. He was higher than any of our horſes, and marched with a moſt majeſtic gravity, ſwinging about in a terrible manner his great tufted tail. We knew the nature of a lion is not to ſuffer any either to fly from him or to attack him, for whoever doth ſo, in three leaps he moſt aſſuredly ſeizes upon him: wherefore we durſt not venture to ſhoot at him, and to fly from him was impoſſible, for the moſt courageous horſes tremble like a leaf at the ſight of a lion.

Mr. Anthony Calliron, of Montpelier, and Mr. Abraham Vanlybergen, of Rouën, who both loved hunting very well, being informed that there was a pond whereat lions and wild-boars came in the night to drink, they agreed to go there and build a hut in the day, and wait in it all night, and kill theſe creatures as faſt as they came to drink. This deſign ſucceeded ſo well, that they deſtroyed fourteen lions and wild-boars, and flayed the largeſt, bringing away their ſkins with them.

The following ſtory was related to me in that country by very credible perſons.

About the year 1614 or 1615, two Chriſtian ſlaves at Morocco reſolving to make their eſcape, agreed to do it by night, and to travel all the night, and in the day-time to hide themſelves in the tops of the trees, that they might not be diſcovered by the Arabs, who would certainly have brought them back into ſlavery. They knew that the ſea-coaſt lay from them juſt north, and that in eight or ten days they might get thither, and that it would not be very difficult for them to carry or find out proviſions for ſo ſhort a time. According to their deſign they eſcaped by night, and having travelled till day-break, they then climbed up a tree, where they paſſed the day but melancholy, being much troubled and afflicted to ſee the Arabs paſs frequently by them; beſides, as ſoon as it was known in Morocco that two ſlaves were run away, preſently ſeveral horſemen went out in ſearch of them. But when night came, the two ſlaves continued on their journey till the next morning, and then ſeeking out for a tree to hide themſelves, they were aſtoniſhed to ſee a great lion juſt by them, which walked when they walked, and ſtood ſtill when they ſtood ſtill. Obſerving which, they concluded that this was a ſafe-conduct ſent them by Providence, and then they took courage, and travelled in the day time, in company with the lion. When the horſemen who went in purſuit of them overtook them, and would have ſeized on them, the lion interpoſed himſelf, which made the horſemen ſtand ſtill, who, being ſtruck with admiration, let them paſs on. The like did ſeveral others; for every day theſe poor fugitives met with ſome or other who attempted to ſeize them, till at laſt they reached the ſea-ſide in ſafety, where the lion left them, and they went into the town of Maſagan. There the two poor ſlaves related this miracle, which was confirmed at Morocco by the Arabs who returned from purſuing them, and the news of this was diſperſed every where as a great and conſtant truth.

I was told the following ſtory by my intimate friend Paul Le Bel, called Tager Paulo (Tager ſignifying a merchant), in whoſe place I remained when he went away from Morocco.

About the year 1615, the whole town of Morocco (as he ſaid) went out to ſee two terrible fierce creatures, a lion and a wild boar, which lay wounded in a tuft of reeds, hard-by the gate of the city, and died, the one preſently after the other. The lion was rent up with the tuſks of the wild-boar, and the boar torn in pieces with the teeth and claws of the lion. They had fought all the night in the tuft of reeds, which they had beaten down and trampled on, which all the Chriſtians, Moors, and Jews, went to ſee; for in thoſe countries the wild-boars are moſt furious creatures, eſpecially in brimming-time, which is about March.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.
No. III.

CHARING CROSS.

CHARING CROSS, as it ſtood before the civil-wars, was one of thoſe beautiful Gothic obeliſks erected to conjugal affection by Edward I., who built ſuch an one wherever the hearſe of his beloved Eleanor reſted in its way from Lincolnſhire to Weſtminſter. But neither its ornamental ſituation, the beauty of its ſtructure, nor the noble deſign of its erection (which did honour to humanity),

could

could preſerve it from the mercileſs zeal of the times; for in 1646 it was demoliſhed by order of the Houſe of Commons, as popiſh and ſuperſtitious. This occaſioned a not unhumourous ſarcaſm, which has been often printed among the popular ſonnets of thoſe times—(See Biſhop Percy's Reliques of Ancient Engliſh Poetry, edit. 1765, ii., 327). This and all the others are ſaid to have been built from the deſigns of Peter Cavallini. An outline of it has been engraved in Smith's Illuſtrations of Pennant; it ſeems to have been octangularly formed; and, if a true idea may be gathered from the drawing, not near ſo exquiſite or rich in workmanſhip as the croſs at Waltham.

Among what are called the King's Pamphlets in the Britiſh Muſeum, is an humourous one intitled "The Laſt Will and Teſtament of Charing-Croſſe, very uſeful for the Wits of the Time." It begins, "*Imprimis*, I commit my body to be buried in the ſtructure of a new-erected conduit, to be ſepulchred in the place where I have lived ſo long, and now muſt die, that ſo water may continually flow from my monument to waſh the eyes of thoſe ſorrowful faces that (when they paſſe by) ſigh and ſob at the remembrance of me." After enumerating completely the hiſtory of Cheapſide Croſs its ſiſter, it obſerves, that it had undergone no change or repairs itſelf. "Signed this 31ſt of Auguſt, 1646, being the 356th yeare of my age."

The extraordinary reverence with which theſe croſſes were paſſed in the days of popery and bigot-piety, may be gathered from the following paſſage in "The Merry Devil of Edmonton:"

"But there are croſſes, Wife; here's one in Waltham,
Another at the Abbey, and the third
At Ceſton; and 'tis ominous to paſs
Any of theſe *without a Pater-Noſter*.

HENRY VII.'s CHAPEL.

From a particular entry in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, 1644, it appears as if the Puritans had an eye to the deſtruction of the beautiful tomb of Henry VII. Anno 1644, 24th April, being one of their public faſts, "Ordered, That the materials informed of by Sir Robert Hardy, be forthwith ſold by Sir Robert Harley, viz., the miter and crozier-ſtaff found in Paul's church, London, and the braſs and iron in Henry VII.'s chapel, Weſtminſter, and the proceed thereof to be employed according to the direction of this houſe."—Journals, vol. iii., p. 468.

OLD-STREET.

This was undoubtedly an ancient Roman road, which came from Staines, and croſſed the Watling-ſtreet at Tyburn. It continued along the north ſide of London, croſſed Shoreditch church-yard in a ſtrait line to Old Ford, and ran to Colcheſter in Eſſex. Dr. Stukeley named it *Via Iceniana*, or *Trinobantica*. In many parts the ancient road is ſtill viſible; and beyond Bethnal-green its veſtiges make a conſiderable figure.

ST. OLAVE JEWRY.

It was in this pariſh, in the houſe of Robert Large, mayor of London, in 1439, that William Caxton, the celebrated printer, ſerved his apprenticeſhip as a mercer. His maſter, in the following year, left him thirty-four marks, as a teſtimonial of his fidelity. When the art of printing was diſcovered on the Continent, Caxton made himſelf an early maſter of it, and introduced it into England about 1474. He received particular encouragement from Iſlip the Abbot of Weſtminſter, who was in thoſe days a great patron of literary merit, and printed moſt of his books within the precincts of the monaſtery.

ST. PETER PAUL'S-WHARF.

In the pariſh of St. Peter's Paul's-wharf, in the time of Edward IV., ſtood the manſion of Cicely Ducheſs of York, the only remembrance of which is preſerved in the archiepiſcopal regiſters of Lambeth, where it is recorded, that, on May 7, 1483, the archbiſhops, prelates, and nobles, who were nominated executors in Edward's will, met there to iſſue a commiſſion for the care and ſequeſtration of the royal property. And here it may be curious to mention, that the will under which they met is not now known to be extant. Probably it was intentionally deſtroyed during the uſurpation of his brother Richard III.

LUDGATE.

Among the donations which were frequently made to the inmates of religious houſes, many were appropriated to particular purpoſes. A tenement and its appurtenances by the gate at Ludgate were given to to the Nuns of St. Mary Clerkenwell to provide them (*calceamenta*) ſhoes.

ST. MARTIN OUTWICH.

The pariſh-accompts here, which ſtill remain, afford many curious illuſtrations of the manners and expences of former times. They begin ſo early as 1509, and preſerve a ſingular remembrance of many of the popiſh ſuperſtitions. The celebra-

tion of the ſaint to whom the church was dedicated is thus mentioned under the year 1525:

"Payde for brede, ale, and wyne, and garlonds, on Seynt Marten's day, the tranſlacion, - - xvjd."

From another part of theſe accompts we learn the price of boat-hire in 1544:—

"Item, paid for bote-hyre to and from Weſtmynſt'r iiij tymes, yn folowyng the ſute againſt Pady and Joyn', vd.; and unto the ſergeant of the corte of the King's-warde, for ſomonyng of the ſaid Roger Pady ij times, for payment of the morrow-maſſe, prieſte's ſalary and wages, iijs.; amounteth iijs. vd.

LONDON RESIDENCE OF THE BISHOPS OF LITCHFIELD AND COVENTRY.

As to the London reſidence of the Biſhop's of Litchfield, ſtyled in Smyth's Regiſter "His houſe without the bars of the New Temple, London," it was commonly called "Cheſter-Place," and under that title was aſſured by act of parliament 31 Henry VIII. to Edward Earl of Hertford, to whom the King had made a grant of it, having wreſted it from the ſee without any compenſation. The Earl, who was created Duke of Somerſet r. Edward VI. (1546), built a magnificent houſe on the ſite; and when the popular tide began to turn againſt this favourite of fortune, among other things which aggravated the general odium, it is remarked by a grave author, that "many well diſpoſed minds conceived a very hard opinion of him for cauſing a church near Strand bridge and two biſhops' houſes to be pulled down, to make a ſeat for his new building called Somerſet-Houſe"—(Dugd. Bar., ii., 363). Yet what Fuller, with his uſual quaintneſs, obſerves of this houſe, perhaps may deſerve mentioning: that it is "ſo tenacious of the name" of this celebrated but unfortunate Duke, "though he was not full five years poſſeſſed of it, that it would not change a duchy for a kingdom, when ſolemnly proclaimed by King James Denmark-Houſe, from the King of Denmark's lodging therein, and his ſiſter Queen Anne her repairing thereof" — (Church. Hiſt., b. vii., p. 410, with 407, and b. vi., p. 357, xi., 119). The name ſtill ſurvives; and if a building the moſt beautiful perhaps, and the moſt ample, that ever was dedicated by a wealthy nation to the elegant arts and civil police; carried on without intermiſſion during a moſt expenſive war, when Europe and America were leagued againſt Britain; if theſe circumſtances can give immortality to human operations, and ſecure a place in the page of faithful hiſtory, Somerſet-Houſe will be known by the lateſt ages, to the honour of a patriotic monarch, and a brave, generous, and loyal people.—(See Churton's Life of Biſhop Smyth, p. 53–55.)

Spelman (Reliq., p. 212), and after him Strype (Stowe's Survey, b. iv., p. 105), aſſert that Cheſter-Houſe was wreſted from the ſee without any compenſation; but a manuſcript in the Cotton Library (Veſp., L. xvi., 2.) ſays the Biſhop had in recompence the parſonage of Hanberry in Staffordſhire.

WESTMINSTER-ABBEY.

"On Saturday half-a-dozen of us made a pilgrimage to the tombs in Weſtminſter-Abbey, conducted by Sir Joſeph Ayloffe. The Society (of Antiquaries) have, or will have, drawings made of Siebert's tomb, and ſome paintings on it; alſo, I believe, of ſome other remarkable objects.

"I thought I had got a valuable relict of Henry V., being part of his ſilk-ſtocking; but I find all thoſe figures now called the ragged regiment were new-dreſſed in James I.'s time, when the King of Denmark was to viſit them. The late Queen Caroline wiſhed to do the ſame; but the eſtimate delivered into her being 1000l., ſhe dropped the deſign. However, the blocks are certainly curious, being, I doubt not, good reſemblances taken at the time."—(Orig. Letter from Dr. Lort, May 13, 1777.)

LONDON TRADERS.

In Fitz Stephens's time we find that in London the followers of the ſeveral trades, the venders of various commodities, and the labourers of every kind, were daily to be found in their proper and diſtinct places, according to their employments, as is the caſe at the preſent day among the bazars of the Eaſt. This conflux of the ſeveral trades and callings is ſtill perpetuated in the names of many of our ſtreets, as Cornhill, Bread-ſtreet, Fiſh-ſtreet, Poultry, Vintry, Hoſier-lane, Shoe-lane, Milk-ſtreet, and twenty others. Butcher rows every where occur. At the time of the plague in 1666, Bucklerſbury was filled by apothecaries; and at a later period Middle-row was celebrated for perukemakers. Nor muſt it be forgotten, that in early times the ſanctity with which St. Paul's was ſurrounded gave name to others in a different way, as Pater-Noſter-row, Ave-Maria-lane, and Amen-corner.

HOLYWELL-MOUNT.

The very name of Holywell-mount is now almoſt forgotten. It ſtood on one ſide the road that leads from Worſhip-ſtreet to Hoxton. Tradition made it the receptacle of thouſands who died of the plague in 1665; but from better authority we learn it was a mound of earth raiſed in 1642 (when London was ſurrounded by a trench), for the defence of the high North road. It covered originally three acres of ground; and from 1765 to 1787 was leſſened gradually, till at laſt a number of ſtreets aroſe upon its ſite.

TOWER OF LONDON.

The King it ſeems had formerly not only his menagerie, but his mews, in the Tower. Skelton, the poet-laureate, ſeems to allude to it in a ſonnet to Miſtreſs Margaret Huſſey:

Merry Margaret
As midſomer flowre,
Gentyll as faucon
Or hawke of the Towre.

ST. CLEMENT'S DANES.

This was one of the churches built upon the Strand before the Conqueſt, and received its name either from being the place where Harold Harefoot was interred, or from the maſſacre of certain Danes who had taken refuge there.

Among the rolls of parliament in the 18th year of Edward I., 1290, we have a petition from certain Jews, complaining that a Jewiſh boy had been baptized here contrary to their inclinations, and praying the King to do them juſtice. Edward however would not revoke the baptiſm, and the Jews had no redreſs—(Rol. Parl., vol. i., p. 46). This was but one of the ſlighteſt grievances which in the time we are ſpeaking of were endured by that unhappy people.

At the time of Lord Eſſex's inſurrection, a piece of artillery was placed on the top of the Tower, which commanded Eſſex-Houſe. The preſent ſtructure was erected in 1680.

SPRING-GARDENS.

Spring-garden and the Mulberry-garden are mentioned as places of intrigue in Sir George Etherege's comedy of "She Would if She Could;" and in a comedy of Sir Charles Sedley's, intitled "The Mulberry Garden," the ſcene is in the Mulberry-garden near St. James's.

At the time when the above were places of public reſort, there was an edifice built of timber, and divided into ſundry rooms, with a platform and baluſtrade at top, which floated on the Thames above London Bridge, and was called the Folly. A view of it, anchored oppoſite Somerſet-Houſe, is given in Strype's Stow, b. iv., p. 105; and the humours of it are deſcribed by Ward in his London Spy. At firſt it was reſorted to for refreſhment by perſons of faſhion; and Queen Mary with ſome of her courtiers had once the curioſity to viſit it; but it ſunk into a receptacle for companies of looſe and diſorderly people, for the purpoſes of drinking and promiſcuous dancing; and at length becoming ſcandalous, the building was ſuffered to decay, and the materials thereof became fire-wood.

FISHER BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

"His buſt, by Pietro Torregiano, is in the hall of Mr. Wright's houſe, formerly Hatfield-Peverel-Priory, now modernized. This curious buſt, with thoſe of Henry VII., and Henry VIII., æt. 19, were taken out of the room over the Holbein-gate at Whitehall, and carried to Hatfield Priory, when the gate was taken down. They are in *terra cotta*."—(MS. Letter from the Rev. Mr. Tyſon, Nov. 10, 1779.)

HIGH-TIMBER-STREET.

About thirty years ago a bas-relief in white marble having been found by Mr. Milles, a builder, among the ruins of a houſe at Iſlington, was fixed up in the front of a warehouſe in this ſtreet, near Labour-in-vain Hill. It repreſented the ancient Retiarius, armed with a net, to caſt over his adverſary, and a trident to diſpatch him thus entangled; was a ſepulchral monument; and had a ſhort inſcription in Greek capitals, ſetting forth that it was put up by Ania Martia to her huſband. A drawing from it, purchaſed by Mr. Gough at Dr. Lort's ſale, was engraved in the eleventh volume of the Archæologia.

CONDUIT ON SNOW-HILL.

The conduit on Snow-hill, which was taken down 1742, had this inſcription:

Incendio conſumptum
A°. MDCLXVI.
Reſtituit S. P. Q. L.
A°. MDCLXXII.
Thoma Davis. Mi-
lite. Prætore.

Por

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* LITERATURE *and of the* FINE ARTS *in* SICILY, *from* 1790 *to* 1803.

IN the flouriſhing times of Greece and Rome, Sicily held a diſtinguiſhed place in the republic of letters. In reflecting on what this iſland once was, our eyes ſurvey it with the ſame ſentiment of melancholy and of regret which ſo painfully affects us when contemplating the ruins of the ancient Palmyra. But let us not invoke the ſhades of thoſe who are no more, and forget the former ſplendor of this iſland, that we may conſider it only in its preſent ſtate.

The dawn of a glorious day appeared in Sicily at the period when Franceſco de Aquino, Prince of Caramanico, aſſumed the reins of government in quality of viceroy. The Sicilian is not accuſtomed to conſider the means adopted by the repreſentatives of the ſovereign, in the exerciſe of their functions; it is ſufficient for him if they are actuated by the will to do good. Caramanico not only poſſeſſed this happy will, but likewiſe all the means of executing it with ſucceſs A young advocate, named Cazelli, accompanied the Prince in 1786 to Palermo, where he filled the ſtation of Secretary of State. Notwithſtanding all the reproaches caſt upon him for his conduct in that poſt, reproaches which cannot but have been extremely exaggerated, it is impoſſible to deny, that to him were, in a great meaſure, owing the revival of the arts and ſciences in Sicily, and their progreſs during the adminiſtration of his patron. Prince Caramanico, after the example of his predeceſſor the Marquis Caraciolo, made a point of conferring diſtinction on men of learning, and of paying a public homage to ſcience, by honouring with his favour thoſe who cultivated them with the greateſt ſucceſs. His zeal was not confined to empty demonſtrations; ſeveral chairs were vacant at the univerſity of Palermo; theſe he not only ſeized the firſt opportunity of filling, but he founded ſeveral new ones, among others, that of rural economy, ſo ably occupied by Paolo Palſamo, whom he ſent on a tour through France and England. The univerſity is likewiſe indebted to him for a botanical garden, which coſt 50,000 ducats, and which he eſtabliſhed on a ſpot where once the Inquiſition prepared its faggots. It was on his invitation that the Profeſſor Eliſeo repaired to Naples to begin a courſe of experimental philoſophy. Laſtly, after having in vain endeavoured to induce, firſt, M. de Lagrange, and afterwards Toaldo, to ſettle in Sicily, he was ſo fortunate as to make the moſt excellent choice in the perſon of Piazzi, the aſtronomer, who himſelf formed the plan of that ſplendid obſervatory of which he has given ſuch a ſatisfactory deſcription in his work entitled, *Giuſeppi Piazzi della Specula aſtronomica dei regii ſtudii di Palermo*, in two volumes folio, Palermo, 1792-1794. I ſhall ſay nothing of the anatomical theatre, nor of many other intereſting eſtabliſhments ſcarcely ſketched out by this zealous protector of every thing great and uſeful in the arts and ſciences, and which, in a ſhort time, would certainly have attained to a high degree of perfection had not death ſnatched him away in the midſt of his laudable exertions.

The propagation of knowledge among the lower claſſes of the people had likewiſe been an object of his attention. Seconded by the worthy Giovani Agoſtino de Coſmi in the eſtabliſhment of national ſchools, he enjoyed, before he died, the ſweet conſolation of knowing that his labours had not been in vain. The loſs of Prince Caramanico muſt ever be an object of regret to Sicily. With him expired the ſpirit by which he was animated; and after his death, the magnificent fabric, ſcarcely begun, crumbled into ruin. The horrors which at this period convulſed all Europe, haſtened ſtill more the fatal cataſtrophe.

But without dwelling upon theſe cauſes, which were owing to the misfortunes of the times, it will perhaps be aſked why the claſs of men of ſcience is ſo ſmall in Sicily, and why the intereſt which the nation in general feels for them is ſo weak?

This queſtion may be aſked at Naples as well as at Palermo: the evil there proceeds from the ſame ſource, from the defectiveneſs of the penal code, and the wretched organization of the judicial eſtabliſhment, which opening a vaſt field for chicane, beget a multitude of lawyers, who, abuſing the nobleſt functions of the ſtate, are intent only on acquiring fortunes, and gradually undermine the public ſtrength. The Sicilian is born with a ſpirit of chicane; in his eyes a lawyer is a man of the higheſt importance: accordingly, in the city of Palermo alone, their number, including their trains of ſolicitors, notaries, clerks, ſcribes, &c. amount to no leſs than four thouſand. As their profeſſion is almoſt the only road to

honours and to fortune, it is perfectly natural that there ſhould prevail an univerſal eagerneſs to enter into it, and the multitude is ſo much the greater for this reaſon, that, as the government does not make it a rule to give the preference to the nobility in the diſtribution of employments, every lawyer indulges the hope of one day obtaining the moſt important ſituations. But a lawyer, I ſhall be told, is, from his profeſſion, a man of letters. He is ſo, indeed, in every country but Sicily. There, from an *eſprit de corps*, the lawyer imbibes a certain contempt of the cultivation of literature; and if he ſhould chance to be an admirer of the Muſes, his intercourſe with them is a profound ſecret: were it known, it would be injurious to his character as a man of buſineſs; the public opinion would be againſt him.

But whatever may be the cauſes, either general or particular, which oppoſe the progreſs of knowledge in Sicily, cauſes which we have not been able to point out, we are under the neceſſity of admitting, that from 1790 to 1803 that iſland has afforded a very abundant literary harveſt. Among theſe productions there are undoubtedly ſome which good taſte muſt conſign to oblivion; but a flower diſcovered on a parched ſoil, or amid the rigours of winter, though pale and weakly, ſtill gives us one pleaſurable ſenſation—that of ſurpriſe. We are naturally inclined to ſpeak of it with a certain degree of intereſt.

In a country where the cenſorſhip is extremely ſevere, it cannot be expected that we ſhould mention many works on theology. If we except a tranſlation of "Lyttelton's Evidences of the Truth of Chriſtianity," a "Life of Jeſus Chriſt compiled from the four Evangeliſts," and one or two other works of the ſame kind, all the reſt are mere polemical works more than a century behind-hand. For example, *Diſcorſo contra gli Ebrei e gl'increduli ſulla verita della reſurrezione di Geſu Criſto—L'Empieta della dottrina Ariana, conculcata e convinta nel glorioſo martirio di S. Ermenegildo Re d'Andaluſia.* It ſhould be obſerved, that this laſt is a tragedy in five acts. But a ſtill more remarkable work, written by a monk, named Gaetano Verga, is entitled, *La gran dignita del ſantiſſimo Roſario.* This monſtrous production, notwithſtanding the pious blaſphemies with which it ſwarms, had eſcaped the ſeverity of the cenſorſhip: it was the public papers that firſt pronounced an anathema againſt the author. We ſhall endeavour to convey ſome idea of its ſubject. The Devil appears before the tribunal of the Saviour, and complains bitterly that the bleſſed Virgin, by the inſtitution of the Roſary, daily deprives him of many worthy ſouls, who would otherwiſe fall into his clutches. Jeſus Chriſt immediately diſpatches the angel Gabriel to ſummon his mother to appear, becauſe, as he ſays, he is determined to comply ſtrictly with all the neceſſary formalities. The parties ſpeak in their own behalf but the monk, with inconceivable ſtupidity, makes his devil plead with ſuch warmth and ability, that Jeſus Chriſt may juſtly be ſuſpected of partiality in giving a verdict in favour of his mother. The author knows no merit ſuperior to that of the roſary; its virtue is univerſal. The angel Gabriel concludes with putting all the good actions of men into one ſcale, and a roſary into the other: it outweighs them.

It would appear from the preceding obſervations that Sicily ought to abound in good works on juriſprudence. This, however, is not the caſe. They are, for the moſt part, mere compilations: in that philoſophical ſpirit which generalizes their utility they are abſolutely deficient. Nothing that has appeared on this ſubject deſerves to be mentioned, unleſs it be the "Introduction to the Juriſprudence of Sicily," by Doctor Roſarios Gregorio, a lawyer equally diſtinguiſhed for extenſive information and ſound philoſophy.

The eſtabliſhment of the firſt anatomical theatre in Sicily, by Caramanico, proves how little progreſs has been made in that country in the medical art: it has, however, begun to be more attentively cultivated. Chemiſtry, in particular, has become a favourite ſtudy of the Sicilians, and the works of M. Fourcroy are held in high eſtimation. Some of the moſt diſtinguiſhed literati have devoted their attention to the natural hiſtory of the country; and the family of Gioeni, of Catanea, poſſeſſes a cabinet intereſting both for its richneſs, and for the regularity and taſte which pervade it. Others, more or leſs important, exiſt in every town of Sicily; but it is neceſſary to ſeek the company of the proprietors, becauſe they are not accuſtomed, like thoſe of other countries, to publiſh their obſervations. Every one is acquainted with the cataſtrophe that befel the manuſcript of the canon Recupero, the invaluable reſult of obſervations made for a long ſeries of years on Etna;

Etna; but this loss is in part repaired by the labours of Francesco Ferrara, professor at the university of Catanea, who has given us, in his *Storia generale dell' Etna*, an ample description of that mountain, the history of its explosions, and a catalogue of its productions. This work, from the importance and the number of geological observations in particular, may be considered as one of the most interesting parts of the researches into the natural history of volcanoes in general. The work of Doctor Vincenzo Rijolo, on the mineral waters of Sicily, may likewise be mentioned with approbation.

The mathematics present a more abundant harvest; without noticing several elementary works of merit, it cannot be doubted that the writings of the celebrated Piazzi will form an epoch in the literary history of Sicily. We shall not quote their titles; all Europe is acquainted with them; but the detached pieces which he has successively inserted in the "Philosophical Transactions, and other periodical publications printed at Milan and Modena, are not so well known.—They consist of "*Corrispondenza Italiana*;" "*Lettere sull'astronomia*;" and his last work is entitled, "*Stellarum inerrantium positiones.*" Another performance by him, "*Su i movimenti delle Fisse*," will speedily appear. Natural philosophy has likewise been cultivated with success since the the time of Caramanico. This is proved by *P. Eliseo Physicæ experimentalis Elementa*; *J. Z. Cantarella Physicæ experimentalis Cursus*, and *Introduzione alla Fisica*, by the celebrated Abbate Seina, which has just made its appearance.

But the Sicilians are very far from having made any progress in erudition. They have recently published, it is true, a new edition of ancient classic authors for the use of the University of Palermo; but it is only a reprint, and frequently a faulty one, of the text. Of various translations which are not above mediocrity we shall say nothing. The "Anacreon" of Valguarnera is no more a translation from the original than the "Theocritus" of the Count Gaetani. It is to be regretted that the Marquis de Natali, who, in his translation of Homer, has so skilfully introduced all those beauties which embellish that of Cesarotti, and avoided his defects, should have stopped short at the fourth book of the Iliad. The imposture of Vella has not been wholly useless to Sicily; for it has excited a taste for the study of the Arabic. Morso, professor of the Oriental languages at Palermo, has published an edition of "Lokmann's Fables," to which he has annexed an Arabic Grammar and Dictionary. The Abbate Pasqualino has established a claim to the gratitude of the republic of letters by his *Vocabulario Siciliano etimologico Italiano e Latino*, in five volumes. The Dictionaries of Escobar and of Bordo have rendered this work necessary; and if it does not possess all the perfection that could be wished, yet if we reflect on the multiplicity of different dialects, and that each town of Sicily has one which is peculiar to itself, we shall be obliged to admit that Pasqualino has gloriously acquitted himself of the laborious task which he undertook. His vocabulary is not only valuable for Sicily, but philology in general must attach to it considerable importance: for, considering the relations and approximations of these different dialects to the ancient languages, it were to be wished that some scholar, who would not, like Pasqualino, suffer himself to be too often led away into idle researches on the etymology of words, would take the trouble to prune and to improve it.

Sicily has not yet produced any works of importance on coins, if we except the performance of Prince Torremuzza, who was the first that inspired his countrymen with a taste for researches of this kind. Every town, indeed, has its medalist, who, notwithstanding the great expectation, never fails to acquire a fortune: but with the Sicilian this science is, as yet, nothing more than the passion of hoarding. Among the private collections that of the Baron d'Astuto at Noto, and that of the family of Biscari at Catanea are most worthy of notice. The public is still expecting the work promised by Calcagni, of Naples, on the numismatography of his native country. The writings of the Chevalier Saverio Landolina, which will principally relate to the researches undertaken by him in the vicinity of Syracuse, will appear without delay. Of all the Sicilian literati, Landolina is perhaps the only one who has properly seized the spirit of antiquity: this he has proved by his commentaries on Homer, Hesiod, Theocritus, and several other ancient authors.

The very particular care with which the Italians collect the history of their country, forms a trait in their national character: and though we so rarely find among their historians traces of that philosophic spirit which guided Machiavel and Guicciardini, yet we are obliged to allow

allow them, in this reſpect, a diſtinguiſhed rank among the nations of Europe. Their reſearches, however, are replete with too minute details, and while they furniſh rich materials for the future hiſtorian of Italy, they will render his taſk extremely laborious by this very ſuperabundance. Some idea of theſe ſtores may be formed from the catalogue publiſhed by the Marquis de Villabianca: *Catalogo di tutti i parti litterati editi ed inediti interno alla Storia Sicula Palermitana*, 1794. The celebrated hiſtoriographer Paolo di Blaſi is reproached, perhaps with juſtice, for having written rather a hiſtory of the Viceroys of Sicily than of the nation, in his *Storia cronologica de vice-rè, luogotenenti e preſidenti del regno di Sicilia*; but it is not leſs true that he has ſucceſsfully treated the moſt difficult period of the annals of his country. Roſario Gregorio enjoys a well-earned reputation. His *Bibliotheca ſcriptorum, qui res in Sicilia geſtas ſub Aragonum imperio retulere*, cauſes his "Hiſtory of the Government of Sicily," which will ſpeedily appear, to be expected with impatience. Another valuable work, by the ſame author, *Rerum Arabicarum quæ ad hiſtoriam Siculam ſpectant ampla Collectio, Arabice et Latine*, 1790, folio, raiſed up againſt him in Vella an opponent, who, however, obtained but a very tranſient ſucceſs. We ſhall likewiſe mention here with commendation, *Paolo d'Avolio Saggio ſovra lo ſtato preſente della poeſia in Sicilia, per ſervire alla Storia della litteratura nationale del Secolo XVIII.* though in many places he is not perfectly free from the reproach of partiality.

Statiſtics, ſo generally cultivated in all the reſt of Europe, is a ſcience almoſt entirely neglected in this iſland. Emmanuel Sergio is engaged in a work on the commerce of Sicily, but his plan is too extenſive, ſo that there is reaſon to apprehend that he will never be able to accompliſh it.

Though the Sicilians have not addicted themſelves ſo much to the abſtruſe reſearches of metaphyſics, they are not leſs philoſophical than their neighbours on the continent of Italy. The literature of France and England is better known in Sicily than in all ſouthern Italy. A ſingle glance at the bookſellers' ſhops in the ſtreet of Caſſero at Palermo, is ſufficient to convince you that foreign literature poſſeſſes a decided advantage over that of the country. The works of the moſt eſteemed philoſophers are there read in the original; but only one work of Bonnet's has yet been tranſlated, *Contemplazione della Natura con nuove note ed oſſervazioni dell Abb. Fr. Ferrara*, and nothing of Locke's but his logic.

It is a remarkable circumſtance that the journals and other periodical works which have hitherto appeared in Sicily, and many of which are juſtly regretted, have had but a very tranſient exiſtence. Such are the *Effemeridi enciclopediche*; *Saggio di la Storia Sicula*; *Giornale eccleſiaſtico di Sicilia*; *Notizie litterarie*; *Nuova racolta degli autori Siciliani*, &c. &c. You every where diſcover with pleaſure traces of an intimate acquaintance with foreign literature; a high commendation, which cannot be conferred on the reſt of Italy. The beſt German works are tranſlated into the dialect of the country.

Every Sicilian, who pretends to any education, is a poet; paſtoral poetry is their favourite branch. But moſt of theſe ſons of Parnaſſus fortunately poſſeſs the good ſenſe not to be deſirous of ſhining except in the circles which they frequent. They write in the idiom peculiar to themſelves, and hence it very frequently happens that what is thought charming at Palermo is not underſtood at Syracuſe. Meli is their model; this poet enjoys the higheſt reputation, and the new edition of his works is expected with an impatience of which it is impoſſible to form any idea. All its contents are already known by heart. This is of no conſequence; he is the faſhionable author; the whole nation, nay even his rivals have decreed him the crown. Count Cæſar Gaetani, author of a poem entitled *Piſcagioni*, might, perhaps, have aſpired to a reputation equally ſplendid. The tunny fiſhery is an amuſement of which all the inhabitants of the coaſts of Sicily are paſſionately fond. This fiſhery is a kind of national feſtival which continues ſeveral days ſucceſſively; but Gaetani has employed the Tuſcan dialect, which is not generally known in Sicily. Beſides, his verſes have not the native ſimplicity of Melis. Zanotti, Poli, Bondi, have likewiſe printed collections of poems. Procapio has tranſlated Geſſner's "Death of Abel," but none of thoſe works produced any great ſenſation. Dramatic poetry is neglected to ſuch a degree, as cannot be conceived unleſs it be known that the dramatic art itſelf found in that country but a very ſmall number of partizans. The theatres are commonly empty, and thoſe who go to them for paſtime are frequently unable to tell, on leaving them, what

piece they have ſeen repreſented. The reaſon of this indifference, unparalleled among civilized nations, is, that the Sicilians have not yet, properly ſpeaking, either a national theatre or national plays. The performances are Venetian pieces, in the Venetian dialect; conſequently both the language and the national character, ſo very different from thoſe of Venice, oppoſe the progreſs of this art in Sicily. I may be even generally aſſerted that the taſte for the fine arts is not yet expanded among the natives of that iſland. Though they poſſeſs a Pietro Novelli, an Antonio Gaggino, though their churches abound in valuable pictures of more than one kind, the Sicilian is not an artiſt; they have not yet produced either painter or ſtatuary whoſe name is worthy of being handed down to poſterity. Thoſe among them who are gifted by nature with any particular talent are obliged to flee their country to obtain the reward due to their merit, unleſs they chuſe rather to profane their art and to vegetate all their lives. Velaſquez, the painter of Palermo, affords a ſtriking demonſtration of this melancholy truth: having reſolved not to quit his iſland, his talents and his fortune have not riſen above mediocrity. Mariano Roſſi was more wiſe or more fortunate. He obtained at an early age conſiderable reputation by various performances at the Villa Borgheſe. He returned to his native land only for a time, for the purpoſe of painting the dome of the cathedral of Palermo. This is the greateſt of his works. Though his figures are often defective in the proportions, though his colouring, which is too yellow, fatigues the eye, ſtill the compoſition and the whole denote a man of genius. Among the ſtatuaries we ſhall mention but one, Marabitti, and he ſcarcely deſerves the name.

One of the moſt beautiful monuments of modern architecture, the church of St. Laurence the Martyr, at Trapani, has recently been finiſhed. Don Diego de Luca, an eccleſiaſtic, was the architect who ſuperintended its erection. Italy has not, perhaps, a monument of its kind in a ſtyle more ſimple and more majeſtic.

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ACCOUNT *of the* ENVIRONS *of* NAPLES, *from a recent* TRAVELLER. *Tranſlated from L'Archives Litterature.*

THE city of Naples has leſs claim to diſtinction on account of its intrinſic beauties, than for the vaſt and magnificent ſcenery by which it is ſurrounded. The following fragment conveys a juſt idea of the proſpect enjoyed from the ſummit of Mount St. Elmo, which commands that ancient metropolis. The variety and happy contraſt of the objects preſented in this narrative, together with the notices which accompany it, will, it is hoped, revive agreeable recollections in thoſe who have beheld that highly favoured country, and will not be unintereſting to ſuch as are only acquainted with it from ſhort deſcriptions.

We left the ſtreet of Toledo, to proceed to the ſquare of St. Anna del Palazzo. The little ſtreet which conducts to it exhibits a monument of the taſte of theſe people for muſic. It is a houſe which a celebrated ſinger erected with the produce of his economy. This artiſt, deſirous of perpetuating the remembrance of his talent, and of publiſhing the cauſe of his good fortune, had this inſcription, at the ſame time modeſt and oſtentatious, engraved on a marble tablet: "*Amphion Thebas, ego domum.*" This motto, ſo ſimple, ſo graceful, and ſo cheering to artiſts, muſt undoubtedly have diffuſed the celebrity of the ſinger even among the very loweſt claſſes of the people. But alas! how liable to error are the calculations of ſelf-love! Not a creature in the whole ſtreet could tell the name of this modern Amphion. Thus, thought I, will our poſterity perhaps find on a marble monument the eulogy of a conqueror, the liſt of the towns he deſtroyed, and of the nations he reduced to ſlavery; but the name of the hero ſhall no longer exiſt; and the antiquaries of that age will torture themſelves to diſcover whether it is Peter or James to whom their admiration is due. Palingenius obſerved with great juſtice,

Quid populos magnaſque urbes ditione tenere
Marmoreoſque habitare lares, vultuque ſuperbo
Omnes deſpicere, atque parem ſe credere divis:
Si mors cuncta rapit, ſi tanquam pulvis et umbra,
Deficimus miſeri, ſi tam cito faſtus et omnis
Gloria noſtra perit, nullum reditura per ævum?

I have introduced, I acknowledge, far too much philoſophy on the inſcription of a ſinger, but I could not reſiſt the temptation. Let us purſue our route. We left Naples on its mountainous ſide, by ſtreets which have a rapid declivity, and arrived at a road denominated the Petrare. If this name is intended to denote a rugged road, full of rocks, and painful to the

pedeſtrian, never was expreſſion more applicable. We paſſed on our right the way that leads to the Carthuſian convent, and on our left that which conducts to the village of Attignano. We continued to aſcend towards Fort St. Elmo, and at length arrived at the houſe of Signior C*** M***, where we were to dine. This houſe, though not very conſpicuous, is moſt favourably ſituated for ſerving in ſome meaſure as an obſervatory, and commands a view the moſt magnificent and extenſive. It is itſelf of conſiderable elevation, and is placed on the ſummit of the mountain, on the declivity of which the city of Naples is ſituated. Its roof, like all thoſe in this country, is flat, ſurrounded with a balluſtrade, and the horizon is open on every ſide, excepting a ſingle point, where the lofty mountain of the Camaldulenſes, intercepting the view, ſets off the objects to the right and left of that duſky maſs.

After dinner our Amphytrion took us to the terrace and ſaid: "Caſt your eyes over this immenſe circle, and when you have recovered from your ſurpriſe, we will endeavour to ſeparate the numerous objects which preſent themſelves, to conſider them individually.

"To give you the meaſure of the ſurface which is diſplayed around you, firſt obſerve, toward the north-weſt, that blueiſh mountain, whoſe foot is waſhed by the ſea, and whoſe ſummit pierces the ſkies: it is the mountain of Circe. It is more than thirty leagues diſtant from us; and the other elevation, which is nearer, is the promontory of Gaeta. That ball which ſeems to riſe above the ſea, is an enormous circular tower, called by the people the Caſtle of Orlando, but which is in fact the mauſoleum of Minutius Plancus, as is atteſted by the inſcription that ſtill exiſts. If you turn from this point of the horizon toward the eaſt, among the numerous ſummits of the Appenines, you will diſtinguiſh two more elevated than the reſt, at as great a diſtance from us as Monte Circello: they form the partition between the eaſtern and weſtern portion of this diviſion of Italy; and were we capable of tranſporting ourſelves to their ſummits, we ſhould behold at once the Adriatic Sea and the Gulph of Genoa. Toward the ſouth other elevated points exhibit the ſame vapour-like hue, and conſequently are equally diſtant. And, laſtly, to the weſt the view is bounded only by the circular line where the azure of the ſea is blended with that of the heavens. The circle, of which we occupy nearly the centre, has therefore a radius of thirty leagues, and you may thence form ſome idea of its ſuperficies. But, quitting objects which are too remote, let us confine ourſelves to a theatre all the parts of which we may with eaſe diſtinguiſh.

"Behold, beneath your feet, the city of Naples deſcending in the form of an amphitheatre, and covering the brow of the mountain: one-half of this metropolis is ſituated on the declivity of the hill; the other extends to the ſea, and bends towards the gulph, a portion of which it embraces. This gulph is ten leagues in length, and its breadth, gradually increaſing towards the ſea, is three, four, five, or ſix leagues. Notwithſtanding its extent, every object in it may be diſtinctly perceived, which is owing to the extraordinary purity of the air we breathe. That obtuſe point which projects into the ſea at the bottom of the city, is the Caſtle of Ovo, ſo denominated from its form. If, leaving this caſtle, your eye follows the ſhore that ſtretches away toward the weſt, you come to the Villa Reale, a promenade, ſituated between the hills and the beach, and the road running parallel to it leads to the grotto of Pauſilyppo. This Greek name is probably compoſed of the two words *pauo* and *lupe*; th eformer ſignifying *I put an end to, I relieve*, and the ſecond, *pain, ſorrow, fatigue*. Indeed this hill, ſo celebrated for its fertility, its gardens, its country-ſeats, was well calculated to afford recreation from the labours, cares, and buſtle of the city.

"That dark road, a thouſand paces in length and twelve feet broad, had formerly one equal elevation; but having been uſed for more than thirty centuries, the ſoil, which is nothing more than hardened pozzuolana, a ſpecies of turf, is ſo worn away, that the road has ſunk conſiderably, and travellers now ſee over their heads the marks made in ancient times by the chariot-wheels in the walls of the grotto. Strabo informs us, that, in his time, two carriages might conveniently paſs there. During the reign of Nero, there was neither hole nor window for the admiſſion of light, and the air entering only at the two extremities, this long gloomy cavern was always full of a yellow duſt, dry, and almoſt impalpable. Seneca, who calls it the Neapolitan Crypt, ſays, that in paſſing through it he experienced the fate of the wreſtlers, and that it is a long priſon, where nothing is to be ſeen but darkneſs. This expreſſion of Seneca proves that Milton's "darkneſs viſible" is not of ſuch

modern invention. The two windows which now exiſt in it were made by order of Alphonſo I., who likewiſe cauſed the road and the vault of the grotto to be repaired; but as the light which enters it comes from the ſummit of the mountain, and has long paſſages to traverſe, only a weak and dubious glimmer pervades the cavern. Once a-year, however, it is illuminated in a brilliant manner, that is, at the autumnal equinox. The Sun, ſetting at this ſeaſon exactly oppoſite the outlet of the grotto, which is extremely ſtraight, throws his rays to the other extremity. At this moment the ſpectator may diſcern all the ſinuoſities of the vault, the traces of the ancient chariots, ſome of which are fifteen feet above the preſent ſoil, and a multitude of names, which different travellers have inſcribed on its walls; but this ſolar illumination laſts no more than five minutes, and re-appears only with the revolution of the year.

"Before we quit this grotto, I ought to mention the ſuppoſed tomb of Virgil. This is the ſmall monument above the entrance of the cavern, and which, at a diſtance, reſembles a dormar-window more than a tomb. This little vault, narrow, and of no great depth, is abſolutely empty; and it is, beſides, well known that Virgil was interred near Sebet, that is, at the other extremity of Naples. The common people, however, inſiſt that the remains of that great man are at Pauſilyppo, and from time to time carry into the vault branches of laurel, which being frequently renewed, induce a belief of the immortality of that tree. The loweſt claſs of the people have a great veneration for Virgil: you will undoubtedly imagine that it muſt be on account of his poetic genius. By no means: they reſpect his memory becauſe he was a great magician, who by one ſtroke of his wand created the cavern of Pauſilyppo.

"If you now paſs over the hill that ſeparates the Gulph of Naples from that of Puzzuoli, your eye will hover over the Campi Phlegræi, the environs of Solfatara, denominated by the Romans *Forum Vulcani*. The protuberance of the mountain conceals the lake of Agnano and its pictureſque banks; but you perceive the cape on which is ſituated Puzzuoli, and a portion of that town. It was formerly called Puteolum; and at a period ſtill more remote the Greeks gave it the appellation of Dicéarchie. A temple, an amphitheatre, and a monument erected to Tiberius by fourteen towns of Aſia which he rebuilt, are nearly the whole that remains of its ancient ſplendour. Thoſe enormous piles, once joined together by arches, are the ruins of the mole which formed its harbour. Here it was that Caligula ordered a bridge to be conſtructed acroſs the ſea, and paſſed over it to Baiæ with all the equipage of war and all the pride of a ridiculous victory.

"From this point follow the coaſt, which curves off in a ſemicircle to Mount Miſenum. In the hollow which is neareſt to us was the academy of Cicero; farther off the villa of Hortenſius; farther ſtill that of Servilius Vatia; and laſtly that belonging to Piſo, which Nero afterwards occupied. That elevated caſtle on which you ſee a flag flying is the caſtle of Baiæ. There it was that the execrable Anicetus, in obedience to the orders of a monſter, endeavoured to drown Agrippina. Behind the cape are to be ſeen the remains of Bauli, where that princeſs, having eſcaped the dangers of the ſea, was diſpatched by the clubs and ſwords of the ſatellites of a parricide. The modeſt tomb which exiſts at the foot of the hill, and turns obliquely towards the ſea, is ſaid to be that of this empreſs, who was ſtill more unfortunate than ſhe was criminal.

"Now let us turn back to this laſt picture, of which you have ſurveyed only the portion that borders the ſea. Nature has conſpired with time to change the face of this once gaily ſmiling country. All thoſe little hills of a duſky-white, thrown into a group behind the town of Puzzuoli, are the relics of the volcano which we denominate Solfatara. Its cone is deſtroyed. All the combuſtible matter it contained has been conſumed by internal fire; nothing is left but the circumference of its baſe, formed by a chain of rocks, ſo calcined as to reſemble heaps of lime; but the fire of the abyſs is ſtill active as ever; and if there are now no eruptions, the reaſon is, becauſe there is no fuel to feed the flame.

"This volcano, after remaining ſtifled, as it were, for ages, burſt forth, fatally for Puzzuoli, which it almoſt entirely deſtroyed. The temple of the Nymphs, the magnificent ruins of which are ſeen near the ſhore, exhibits an extraordinary ſpectacle. After it had been burned by an eruption of Solfatara, it was covered for four centuries by the ſea, which another volcanic ſhock again obliged to retire. Its beautiful marble columns, ſome of which are ſtill ſtanding, pieces of entablature of exquiſite workmanſhip, have been in many places conſumed by the fire; and

when

when they were afterwards overwhelmed by the billows, the madrepores and ſhell-fiſh adhered to them; ſo that the precious fragments of this admirable monument bear the two-fold impreſſion of both the elements that conſpired to deſtroy the fabric.

"Between the bottom of that Gulph and the Caſtle of Baiæ, but farther inland, you ſee a lofty mountain, denominated by the Latins *Mons Gaurus*, and which the Italians call Il Monte Barbaro. This place is celebrated for the battles fought there between the Romans and the Samnites: but between that mountain and the ſea you obſerve another of a conical form, whoſe ſummit appears to have been lopped off. That we call Monte Nuovo; and the name indicates that its formation is of recent date. This volcanic cone, in fact, iſſued on the 29th of September, 1538, from the earth, vomiting forth a deluge of fire and aſhes: it ingulphed the village of Tripergola, ſituated on that ſpot: it dried up the Lucrine lake, formerly famous for its excellent oyſters: it obliged the ſea to retire, and cauſed the relics of the Julian port, celebrated by Virgil, to diſappear.

"This Monte Nuovo prevents the view of the lake of Avernus, which is behind it. On the banks of this lake are the ruins of a temple, ſuppoſed to have been erected in honour of Apollo; and on the oppoſite ſide is the entrance of a grotto, very abſurdly imagined to be that of the Sibyl of Cumæ. Virgil diſtinctly deſcribes two grottoes: that of the Sibyl, which he places at Cumæ, and that of hell, on the banks of Avernus. We actually find at Cumæ a large cavern, which ſerves as an entrance to a grotto ſimilar to that of Pauſilyppo, but much longer. It is to this that the following verſes muſt be applied:

Exciſum Eubœicæ latus ingens rupis in antrum
Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, oſtia centum
Unde ruunt totidem voces, reſponſa Sibyllæ.

"Theſe hundred mouths and hundred ſubterranean caves ſtill exiſt in the multitude of galleries conſtructed under ground, and many of which are in ſuch preſervation, that you may proceed along them to a conſiderable diſtance: but the grotto of the lake of Avernus is very different. Of the latter the ſame poet ſays,

Spelunca alta fuit, vaſtoque immanis hiatu
Scrupea, tuta lacu nigro, nemorumque tenebris.

"There you ſtill find the lake, formerly putrid and brackiſh, but now pure and limpid. You likewiſe ſee the wood that covers it, and the vaſt mouth of the cavern, at the bottom of which a ſpiral paſſage deſcends into the bowels of the earth.

"In the direction of Monte Nuovo caſt your eyes on the plain that extends to the ſea: the little eminence which appears at the extremity bears the ruins of the town of Cumæ, which was a rich and powerful place before the building of Rome. A gate of a beautiful conſtruction is ſtill ſtanding: you may alſo ſee the pavement of ſeveral ſtreets, and a great number of arches covered with buſhes, which afford a retreat to the birds of night and to reptiles. Farther on is an amphitheatre almoſt entirely in ruins, and the ſub-baſement of a temple formed of enormous blocks, that remind the ſpectator of this expreſſion of Virgil:—

.....Poſuitque immania templa.

"Let us now ſurvey the caſtle of Baiæ, and follow the curvature of the coaſt terminated by the promontory of Miſenum. Another gulph of a circular form indents the land, and extends to the marſhes of the Acheron. It was there that Pliny commanded the fleets of Rome; it was there that he ſet out to obſerve the firſt eruption of Veſuvius, and ſacrificed his life to his curioſity. We are at laſt approaching that mountain of greater celebrity than magnitude, Mount Miſenum, where the pious Æneas performed the obſequies of the moſt able trumpeter in his army.

"Near that ſpot Lucullus, who was called Xerxes Togatus, poſſeſſed thoſe magnificent gardens, that ſplendid palace, which were looked upon as a prodigy in an age when every object was gigantic and prodigious.

"Beyond the cape which terminates that gallery of ruins, two iſlands have the appearance of being joined to the continent: they are the ancient Pythecuſæ, now Procida and Iſchia. The former level and uniform, ſcarcely riſes above the ſurface of the ſea: you cannot perceive it. The ſecond is that high mountain, whoſe peaked ſummit is loſt in the clouds, and reſembles a coloſſal pyramid deſtined for the boundary between the dominions Ceres and of Neptune.

"Here the ſea checks our courſe, and terminates half of the circle which we have to traverſe. To examine the other half, let us return to the point whence we ſet out, and finiſh from left to right the examination

mination which we have ſo far made in a contrary direction.

"That maſs which conceals from us a portion of the north-weſt, is the mountain of the Camaldulenſes, where pious recluſes make vows of poverty in the midſt of abundance, and vows of continence in the boſom of voluptuouſneſs.

"To the north the ſight is loſt in thoſe extenſive and ſmiling plains which have juſtly deſerved the appellation of Happy. The eye, fatigued by the numerous aſperities of the mountains, here repoſes on the uniformity of the champaign. That road before us leads to Capua; that on the right to Caſerta; and that ſtill farther to the right to Benevento. All along theſe roads, and in the intervals between them, the vine married to the elm, and nouriſhed by a vigorous ſap, overtops the trees by which it is ſupported, and its amber branches are ſuſpended in feſtoons beneath arches of verdure. The active fecundity of the earth is not however confined to this two-fold produce, and the grain of Ceres, which in every other region requires the immediate aſpect of the Sun, here grows and ripens under the ſhade of the vines and the elms. Nay even when the harveſt is over, the avaricious huſbandman demands new benefits: he commits to this thrice fertile earth the ſeeds of vegetables, of pulſe, and other uſeful plants, of which he has ſtill time to obtain a crop before the ſhort and ſlight froſts that take place in this favoured climate.

"Look at that hill of a circular form which commands the plain, and breaks its uniformity; that is what we call Capo di Monte. The edifice to which it ſerves as a baſe is a royal habitation of elegant ſtructure, which, riſing above a maſs of buſhy trees, reſembles a magic palace, held ſuſpended by the hands of fairies over a tuft of verdure enameled with flowers.

"Let us now turn our eyes towards the eaſt. The firſt object that ſtrikes us is Veſuvius. Like Parnaſſus, it exhibits to us a double peak; that to the left is Somma, and the other to the right is the Volcano. The former is covered with verdure towards the north, but to the ſouth it borrows the ſable aſpect of its tremendous neighbour, towards which it turns its concave ſides, conſumed and worn away by frequent conflagrations. A vaſt mountain of a circular form ſerves as a common baſe of Somma and of Veſuvius: this baſe, which is twenty-four Italian miles in circuit, is covered with wood, with gardens, and elegant buildings. Around its foot runs a continued gallery of towns and villages: St. John, Portici, Reſina, Torre del Greco, Torre del l'Annunziata, and many others. Below the ſea preſents a new ſpectacle: numberleſs ſhips and barks plough its waves in every direction. At the bottom of the mountain reign luxury, opulence, induſtry, activity: at its top, lava, pumice-ſtones, aſhes, ſcoria, are piled one upon another, and every thing exhibits the image of deſtruction. Laſtly, above the ſea, appear towns, the volcano with its flames, and the chain of the Appennines, rearing aloft its everlaſting ſnows, crowns the picture with the indentations of its ſilvery ſummits. Sometimes when the eaſt wind blows on this coaſt, the column of ſmoke emitted by Veſuvius, inclining over the gulph, croſſes it in the form of an arch, and again deſcends towards the region of Solfatara, as if to indicate the communication which ſubſiſts between theſe two forges of Vulcan.

"It is not only the richneſs of this picture, but likewiſe its compoſition, that is worthy of notice. To the eaſt, a volcano poſſeſſing all its force, commanding a fertile plain, and commanded itſelf by mountains on which reign eternal froſts; to the weſt, a volcano nearly extinguiſhed, ſurrounded with ruins, lakes, and cultivated hills; to the ſouth, the liquid expanſe from whoſe boſom riſe delightful iſlands; to the north, a plain covered with corn, flowers, and fruits. Could the moſt active imagination of the moſt accompliſhed painter have combined more beauties, more contraſts, more objects, graceful, gloomy, ſmiling, impoſing, terrific, and admirable?

"But let us follow the coaſt which trends away to the ſouth-eaſt: there formerly flouriſhed four celebrated towns, that were ingulphed in one day by the eruption to which Pliny fell a victim. What a tremendous ſpectacle hiſtory preſents us in one ſhort ſentence! *Pompeia, Retina, Herculaneum, et Stabia, populo ſedente in theatro, defecere.* How terribly laconic is the concluding word *defecere!*

"The town which you perceive in the angle formed by the baſe of Veſuvius, and the coaſt that bears away to the ſouth-weſt, is Caſtell' a Mare, a haven and royal manſion, encompaſſed with a delightful country. Behind it riſes an enormous mountain: its ſummit is crowned by a ſquare block, which ſeems to have been cut by the hand of man; or rather it appears to be a coloſſal altar, erected by time, and conſecrated to the ſuperior deities.

ties. The reſt of that coaſt exhibits a ſmiling appearance, which forms a contraſt with the ſombre aſpect of Veſuvius. The towns which you perceive on the declivity of the hills, are Vico, Sorrento, and Maſſa. They are ſurrounded by numerous villages, and in theſe places, once dear to the Nymphs and the Muſes, Pan, Ceres, Bacchus, and Pomona, laviſh their bleſſings on the indolent natives. This portion of the continent is terminated by the Cape of Minerva; and laſtly, toward the ſouth, the iſland of Capreæ is the laſt object that claims our notice.

"Situated oppoſite to Naples, this iſland ſeems to cloſe up the entrance of its gulph, as a boundary placed by nature to prevent the vagrant eye from loſing itſelf in the vaſt expanded ſea. The ſummits of its rocks and its mountains, cut into the form of rays, afford, in their combination, the image of an immenſe crown, and appear deſtined to remind us that one of the maſters of the world once choſe this iſle for the theatre of his pleaſures, his debauchery, and his cruelties. You perceive, that in deſcribing the other portion of the circle, we have again arrived at the ſea, the iſland of Capreæ being the laſt point on that ſide, as Mount Miſenum is on the other.

"You muſt not imagine (added he) that a ſpectacle like this can ever become indifferent to the lovers of the arts and of nature. Though always the ſame, it is ever new. Calms and tempeſts, the ſtate of the ſky, the different appearances of the ſea, the ſingular operations of Veſuvius, every day exhibit a new picture, impart to it life and motion, and inceſſantly furniſh freſh cauſes for admiration, freſh food for the eager curioſity of the ſpectator. The pleaſures afforded by this ſcene of enchantment are not limited to the time when the Sun illumines our hemiſphere. Night, which elſewhere effaces images, and renders one of our ſenſes in ſome meaſure uſeleſs, here contributes very often to augment our delight, and ſurpaſſes even day itſelf in the grandeur and variety of the prodigies it diſplays to the view Let us ſuppoſe that an eruption is at hand, or is beginning to manifeſt itſelf, while the diſk of the Moon is reflected and multiplied in each of the waves that roll at the bottom of the gulph, the volcano emits a hollow and ominous ſound. To the murmurs of the Nereids ſucceed the bellowings of the Cyclops; the ſons of Eolus eſcape roaring from the caverns of Veſuvius, and frequent lightnings darting from the mountain proclaim to mortals an awful criſis of nature. The column of ſmoke becomes thicker, and expanding in the air, exhibits a reſemblance of thoſe lofty pines whoſe bare and branchleſs ſtems are crowned by a vaſt canopy of verdure. The cloud continues to grow more black and more extenſive; but a luminous blood-red ſpot appears in the midſt of the chaos. The vapours become red, and impregnated with fire; the luminous portion increaſes, and the ſubſtances diſcharged by the volcano glow with every tint, and exhibit every poſſible ſhade of colour. Here the flame reſembles that of the funereal torch, there it is of the moſt lively vermilion; farther off it is white, and dazzles the eye with its exceſſive brightneſs: in another part it is of a murky mixture of purple and of ſoot; over the mouth of the furnace the vapours hover in the form of a golden cloud; and thoſe which, from their diſtance, are incapable of reflecting the light, ſhroud the whole ſcene in a ſable veil, which, by the claſhing contraſt, heightens all the colours, and imparts double brilliancy to the phenomenon.

"But other wonders appear at the mouth of the volcano. Sometimes ſhowers of ignited ſtones ſhoot upward to an immenſe height, and their parabolic deſcent is a grand imitation of our artificial fireworks; at others, an arrow of fire flies towards heaven, which it ſeems to penetrate. Now a tuft of ardent vapours crowns the mountain, and emits to a conſiderable diſtance innumerable ſparks; and now again lightnings, burſting from the boſom of the abyſs, cut through the ſurrounding ſmoke in their zig-zag courſe. One moment the flame aſſumes the figure of a column, whoſe height is thrice that of the volcano; and the next it is an immenſe tongue, which wavers for ſome time in the air, then ſuddenly returns, and ſeems to lick the edge of the terrific gulph.

"Meanwhile the ſides of the mountain are incapable of containing the melted ſubſtances which riſe and preſs againſt them. A dreadful noiſe announces a rupture; the mountain opens with a vaſt effort, and its inflamed entrails are expoſed to view. Rivers of lava already roll beneath the new bridge which is juſt formed: the fiery torrent, the image of Phlegeton, ruſhes into the valley that ſeparates Somma from Veſuvius; its devaſtating ſtream increaſes at the expence of every object which it meets, and acquires an extent of ſeveral miles. The ſtrongeſt trees diſappear before it, like feeble blades of graſs before the ſcythe of the mower: foreſts,

foreſts, gardens, houſes, palaces, are all whelmed beneath the burning deluge; and the very ſpot where they exiſted is ſo changed, that it can no longer be recognized. The ardent river continues advancing with a dull and diſmal noiſe, rolling along with it calcined ſtones and billows of glowing aſhes. It has already croſſed the road, and is proceeding towards the ſea; and when it has paſſed the rocks on its ſhore, the fiery maſs plunges into the deep. The colliſion of theſe hoſtile elements throws up to the very ſkies torrents of vapour, whoſe roaring, whoſe dazzling colours, and the horrible agitation they produce in the air, cauſe the terrified ſpectator to imagine that the world is about to be diſſolved, and to be reduced to that chaos from which it ſprung.

"If to the ſpectacle of an eruption you now add that of a ſtorm; if accident produces at the ſame moment one of thoſe tremendous tempeſts which are alone ſufficient to deſolate nature, what pencil can then trace the horrors of the ſcene?—what pen can deſcribe them?"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to requeſt you to make public the following corrections and additions to the Tabular Index to the Vowels and Diphthongs, which you did me the honour to inſert in your laſt Number.

Page 10, in the column numbered II, the ſecond referential mark "†" ſhould be "ǂ."

In the loweſt diviſion of the ſame column, for "were" read "weɹt," which will avoid the final "e."

Page 11, in the loweſt diviſion of the column numbered XIV., after "worſted" a reference "ǂ" ſhould be inſerted.

Page 12, note (*) on Column I.—"*Threſh*," I find, is not the right orthography; but I think that the ſound here indicated is ſufficiently eſtabliſhed.

Page 13, at the end of note (*) on Column IV. add:

"And in its narrow circle *gathers*
Nothing but chaff, and ſtraws, and *feathers*."
SWIFT: *Cadenus and Vaneſſa.*

Page 14 (ſecond column), line 20, inſert the mark "‖" at the beginning of the line "As a monoſyllable."

Page 15, end of note (†) on Column VIII., inſtead of "See note ‡ on Column I." read "See note ‖ on Column I."

To note (‡) on the ſame Column (VIII.) add:

"This is gratefully own'd by each boy in the *college*;
Whom if I inſpire, it is not to my *knowledge*."
SWIFT.

I do not think, however, that this pronunciation needs any written authority to thoſe who have ears unſtopped by affectation; and as to our pronunciatory reformers in the pulpit and the theatre, I fear they are incorrigible."

Line 4 of note (†) on Column XIII.; after "*u*" add "*eu*, *ew*, and *ue*."

In the note (†) on Column XIV. dele "So *Worceſter*;" and let thoſe words conſtitute a ſeparate note immediately following the preſent, with the reference (ǂ) prefixed.

Page 16, Abſtract I.; in the ſeventh line of this, denoted by "ì," after "oi" add "oy." In the tenth, denoted by "ò," the inſtance "ewe" ſhould be incloſed in a parentheſis, thus: "(ewe)."

Same page, Abſtract II. In the eighteenth line, denoted by "ey," the "e" after "à" in my impreſſion appears unaccented: it ſhould be "è." In the twenty-ſeventh line, denoted by "oy," after "à" inſert "ì." In the thirty-third line, denoted by "ewe," the "ò" ſhould be incloſed in a parentheſis, thus: "(ò)."

I ſhall now mention a few additions. Page 10, column III., in the vacant diviſion on the line numbered 7, write "plaiſter*," referring to a note as annexed *.

Same page, column IV., in the vacant diviſion on the line numbered 18, write "reynard¶," referring to the note annexed †.

Same page, column VI., in the vacant diviſion on the line numbered 15, put the referential mark "**," indicating the note annexed ‡.

Same

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* "This orthography indeed is not agreeable to the etymology, but is in very general uſe: and I believe a difference of ſignification is commonly denoted by the two ways of ſpelling; *plaiſter* being taken excluſively for an operation in the conſtruction of houſes, in oppoſition to the medical application written *plaſter*."

† "So the ſurname of *Reynolds*."

‡ "Each wight who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells;
Each word-catcher, who lives on ſyllables;
Ev'n ſuch ſmall critics ſome regard may claim,
Preſerv'd in Milton's or in Shakſpeare's name:

But

Same page, column VII., in the vacant division on the line numbered 19, put the referential mark "¶," referring to the note annexed *.

Page 11, column VIII., in the vacant division on the line numbered 10, put the referential mark "¶," referring to the note annexed †.

The fresh examples which I have thus given, will introduce the following additions into the two Abstracts in page 16.

Abstract I.: in the third line, denoted by "â," add "ai;" in the fourth line, denoted by "é," add "ey;" in the sixth line, denoted by "í," add "eo;" in the seventh line, denoted by "ì," add also ‡ "ia;" in the eighth line, denoted by "ó," add "aw."

Abstract II.: in the seventh line, denoted by "ai," add "â;" in the tenth line, denoted by "aw," add "ó;" in the fifteenth line, denoted by "eo," add "í;" in the eighteenth line, denoted by "ey," add "é;" in the nineteenth line, denoted by "ia," add "ì."

Σ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH as I reverence the proper feelings of humanity, and much as I would wish to find that no tyrants have ever existed, I cannot assent to the conclusions which your Correspondent N. N. has deduced from the conduct of the Emperor Tiberius towards the children of Germanicus.* We know from the testimony of historians, that Tiberius not only envied and hated Germanicus, but we are told that he even procured his death. It was also the opinion of Germanicus himself that his death was not occasioned by natural causes, as is evident from the last words which Tacitus has put into his mouth:—"Had my death been natural, I might have reason to complain of being thus snatched away from all the endearments of life at so early an age; but now my complaints are aggravated, in falling the victim of Piso's and Plancina's treachery. I conjure you, therefore, to inform the Emperor of the manner of my death, and of the tortures which I suffer. They who loved me when living, and even they who *envied* my fortune, will feel some regret, when they hear that a soldier, who had so often escaped the rage of the enemy, has fallen a sacrifice to the treachery of a woman. Plead then my cause before the people; you will be heard with pity; and if my murderers should pretend to have acted by *command*, they will either receive no credit or no pardon."

Now, Sir, I would ask what magnanimity could be expected from Tiberius towards the children of this great but unfortunate man, whom historians in general suppose to have been destroyed by the command of the Emperor? Did he feel regret in reviewing this action, and endeavour to compensate for the injury which he had committed? Did his conduct towards the children tend to efface the impressions which had been made on the minds of the people respecting the fate of their unfortunate father? Exactly the reverse. Tacitus informs us, that when the priests made vows for the health of the Emperor, they commended to the same Gods Nero and Drusus, the two sons of Germanicus, which so displeased Tiberius, that he not only reproved the priests, but admonished the senate in an oration, that no one should exalt the minds of young persons, by bestowing on them improper and ill-timed dignities.

If any credit be due to Tacitus and to other historians, Tiberius was a person of the greatest dissimulation, and counterfeited virtues which he did not possess. Is it not probable, therefore, that in order to reinstate himself in the affections of the

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But ne'er one sprig of laurel graced these *ribalds*,
From slashing Bentley down to piddling *Theobalds*. POPE.

"In my copy, it is true, this name is printed *Tibbalds*; but that is done evidently to serve the purpose of rhime to the eye. As I have not an edition of Pope with notes, I have above inserted all the six lines, to shew that the 'Milton's' and 'Shakspeare's' point directly to 'Bentley' and *Theobald*; the latter the annotator on Shakname is still in existence, and is also applied to a street in London: I do not know exactly how it is pronounced in these cases, but I think the extract from Pope is demonstrative of its having had in his time the sound which I assign to it."

* "*Briar* is an orthography equally good with *brier* (see Johnson, and his etymology), for which latter as a monosyllable see the note ‖ on this column (VII.); and would certainly serve equally well in that case."

† "The name *Lawrence* seems of equal force for an example in this column with *laurel* (for which see the lowest division)."

‡ That is, besides the "oy" directed before in the present article; which instance stood already exemplified in the note on VII. 23.

See Monthly Magazine, vol. xx., p. 423.

people, who greatly bewailed the death of Germanicus, he played that part in the ſenate which N. N. ſo much recommends? Tyrants, Sir, are nearly the ſame in all ages, and it is commonly by the ſemblance of ſome virtue that they endeavour to impoſe on the ignorant and the credulous. When I hear, therefore, of the magnanimity and humanity of Tiberius, or of Bonaparte, and conſider the conduct which each has exhibited on the ſtage of life, I regret that mankind ſhould ſuffer themſelves to be deceived by fictitious and unmeaning words, and that any ſenate ſhould be ſo baſe and venal as to re echo the hypocritical cant of its tyrannical ruler.

If Tiberius was ſincere in the part which he acted reſpecting the ſons of Germanicus, his conduct may be thus explained. According to the will of Auguſtus, which was read in the ſenate, Tiberius and Livia were appoin ed his ſucceſſors; next, the nephews and grandchildren of Tiberius; and laſtly, ſome of the principal men of the city, who were enemies to Tiberius. His ſon Druſus being dead, and no proſpect remaining that the throne would be occupied by any of his grandchildren, it became neceſſary to endeavour to retain the diadem in ſome branch of his family, and not to ſuffer it to be aſſumed by thoſe who were enemies to his perſon and government.

Notwithſtanding the opinion of N. N., I cannot find in the hiſtory of Tacitus any inſtances of the right feelings of Tiberius. At times, indeed, he diſſembled his reſentment; but he afterwards ſuffered it to break forth with redoubled fury. He had acted ſo long in a fictitious character before his elevation to the throne, that he could not at once exhibit himſelf in his native colours; and in the commencement of his reign his diſſimulation and deceit rendered every one a dupe to his affectation of goodneſs. Too ſoon, however, the maſk was laid aſide, and the malignity of his mind diſcovered. He lived a monſter of cruelty and of every vice, and died unlamented.

J. ROBINSON.

Ravenſtonedale, Feb. 5, 1806.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PITT, F. R. S. A. M. *late* FIRST LORD *of the* TREASURY, CHANCELLOR *of the* EXCHEQUER, CONSTABLE *of* DOVER CASTLE, LORD WARDEN *of the* CINQUE PORTS, *an* ELDER BROTHER *and* MASTER *of the* TRINITY HOUSE, GOVERNOR *of the* CHARTER HOUSE, ONE *of the* REPRESENTATIVES *for, and* HIGH STEWARD *of, the* UNIVERSITY *of* CAMBRIDGE, *&c.*

TO treat of living characters requires no ſmall ſhare of delicacy; but in reſpect to thoſe who are no more, a greater latitude is uſually allowed, and the *nil niſi verum* is then rigorouſly required, in reſpect to public men. It is with ſome heſitation, however, that we tread on the yet warm aſhes of the dead, more eſpecially when the public opinion is agitated by party zeal, and time has not as yet finally decided on the intereſted panegyrics of friends, the ſuſpicious accuſations of rivals, or the more open and avowed hoſtility of declared enemies.

To beſtow indiſcriminate cenſure or applauſe, is an eaſy taſk; but to be juſt we muſt diſcriminate. It is from a diſpaſſionate review of the life of any man, that his character is to be appreciated, his talents are to be eſtimated, his conſiſtency to be judged of, and his conduct finally decided upon. Contemporaries may preſent crowns; it is left for poſterity to decide whether they have been fairly earned: the nightſhade is ſometimes entwined with the laurel!

William Pitt, the fourth child of William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham*, by Heſther Grenville, ſiſter of Richard, late Earl Temple, was born May 28, 1759. His progenitor, Nicholas Pitt,

* The following is an account of the family of the former Earl of Chatham:

1 John, the preſent earl, born September 10, 1756.

2. Lady Heſther, born October 18, 1755, married December 19, 1774, Charles Viſcount Mahon, only ſon of Philip Earl Stanhope (now Earl Stanhope), and died July 18, 1780.

3. Henrietta, commonly called Lady Harriot, born April 14, 1758.

4. William, lately deceaſed:

And 5. James-Charles, born April 24, 1761, who entered into the royal navy, and died in 1780.

who

who lived in the reign of Henry VI. was the common anceſtor of the lately ennobled families of Chatham, Camelford, and Rivers; and his deſcendant John appears to have been a clerk of the exchequer during the time of Elizabeth.

The town of Blandford, in Dorſetſhire, was the preciſe ſpot where the Pitts were originally ſituate, and Thomas Pitt, governor of Fort St. George, the firſt of that name who attained any conſiderable eminence. Having reſided for ſeveral years at Fort St. George, at a time when the company was a mere mercantile body, and their chief officers factors and traders, he purchaſed for 20,400l. ſterling that extraordinary large diamond called the *regent*, weighing 127 carats, which he ſold to the King of France for 135,000l., and which at preſent occupies a conſpicious place in the imperial diadem of Bonaparte. This enabled him to acquire a conſiderable eſtate at Boconnock, in Cornwall; yet his grand-children were not all amply provided for, as William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham) inherited but a very ſcanty patrimony, and although he had recourſe to the profeſſion of arms for ſupport, never roſe higher than a cornet of horſe. What was wanting, however, in wealth, was moſt abundantly ſupplied by talents, for nature appears to have laviſhed upon him her choiceſt ſtore, and to have formed him on the model of ancient times.

Having oppoſed Sir Robert Walpole, that miniſter, with exemplary meanneſs, deprived him of his commiſſion; but this proved no obſtacle to his advancement in the ſtate, for in 1756 he became miniſter. His adminiſtration forms the moſt illuſtrious portion of our annals, and it is memorable in every point of view. During that period,—ſo able were his plans, and ſo original, and yet judicious, the manner in which they were executed, that, notwithſtanding a marked oppoſition in the cabinet, the nation united in his ſupport. Deſpiſing narrow prejudices, he was the firſt to call forth all the reſources of the empire, by employing indiſcriminately all its inhabitants; and with this collected maſs he ſmote the French monarchy with ſuch a deadly blow, that it could never have recovered its priſtine greatneſs, had he not remained unſupported in that quarter where he ought to have experienced the moſt cordial protection. It was thus that the early portion of the reign of George III. became clouded by his diſmiſſion, and men of penetration began to augur the moſt ſiniſter events.

Retired, but not diſgraced, the hopes and the wiſhes of the people ſtill followed him; nor did he ever betray their attachment, for he perſevered to the laſt moment of his exiſtence in thoſe principles which he had early avowed. Two of the great objects with which his noble mind was conſtantly actuated during the latter period of his life, appear to have been a reform in parliament, without which he prognoſticated the moſt fatal reſults, and an immediate concluſion to the American war, the evils ariſing out of which he but too clearly anticipated.

He may be ſaid to have died as he had lived, in the ſervice of his country: for having fainted away in conſequence of his violent exertions in the houſe of peers, he was ſeized with a deadly malady, which ſpeedily conducted him to his grave.

The demiſe of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was lamented by all parties; as during his adminiſtration no inroads had been made on public liberty, and as he had no enemies but the enemies of his country, his death was conſidered as a public calamity by the whole empire. The parliament, that very parliament which had deſpiſed his counſels, unanimouſly voted that he ſhould be buried at the public expence, and his remains were accordingly depoſited in Weſtminſter Abbey; while a penſion of 4000l. per annum was granted to his heirs, and annexed in perpetuity to the title which he had ſo glorioufly acquired for them, rather than himſelf.

William, his ſecond ſon, born in the midſt of a war with France, appeared at a moſt auſpicious epoch, and came into the world as if to witneſs the triumphs of his native country, under the auſpices of his illuſtrious parent, who then happily preſided over our counſels.

The preſent earl, being deſtined for the army, and James-Charles for the ſea ſervice, Lord Chatham determined to breed the ſecond ſon in the paternal manſion at Hayes, and the profeſſion to which he deſtined him was his own, that of a ſtateſman. Having accordingly confided the care of the two ſons already mentioned to the care of others, he took William under his own immediate inſpection, and the rapid progreſs of this wonderful boy ſeemed to cheer the ſolitude, and illume the declining days, of this veteran politician, who already augured his future talents and ſucceſs, and amidſt the groves

of Burton Pynſent (a ſeat which had been bequeathed him on account of his patriotiſm) preſaged his future deſtiny.

While his ſchool-exerciſes were performed under the immediate auſpices of a private tutor*, his noble father converſed with him freely on all ſubjects, with a view of expanding his mind and maturing his judgment. As he grew up, matters of the utmoſt importance were ſtarted and diſcuſſed. On theſe occaſions, a fond parent, ſo eminent for his talents, and particularly for his eloquence, was accuſtomed to make the little orator declaim from a chair or a table. He knew that in a free country the gift of ſpeaking with facility on every ſubject, was one of the moſt deſirable acquiſitions for a young man, who panted to excel his contemporaries, and command his equals. He was conſcious that this qualification had ſupplied the deficiencies of fortune in his own perſon; and as his ſon, like himſelf at the ſame time of life, was but ſcantily provided for, he wiſhed, if poſſible, to bequeath it to him as an inheritance. His lordſhip was aware alſo, perhaps, that his old rival, Lord Holland, had bred up one of his children in the ſame manner; and as Charles Fox began already to diſtinguiſh himſelf in the oratorical arena of the houſe of commons, in ſuch a manner as to have no compeer, it perhaps entered into his calculations that one William Pitt ſhould outſtrip him, as much as another had excelled his father!

At a proper period it was determined to ſend Mr. Pitt to one of the univerſities; and upon this occaſion Cambridge was expreſsly preferred to Oxford, from a notion long cheriſhed by many Whig families, that the political doctrines inculcated there were more liberal than thoſe uſually engendered at Oxford†. Pembroke Hall having been accordingly pitched upon, he was placed under the tuition of Joſeph Turner, D. D. ſince Dean of Norwich, and who in 1784 was elected maſter. Dr. Prettyman (now Tomline, Biſhop of Lincoln, Dean of St. Paul's, &c.) alſo participated in the care of his education, the latter being his private inſtructor.

While he reſided at Cambridge, Mr. Pitt's morals and conduct were alike unimpeachable; and if the example of the young nobility is ſuppoſed to be ſometimes but little beneficial to our youth in general, certain it is that this doctrine found a diſtinguiſhed exception in his perſon. Here he took his bachelor's degree, and alſo that of M. A., and eſtabliſhed ſuch a character in the univerſity for induſtry, talents, and propriety of demeanour, that the fame then acquired proved not a little ſerviceable in his future purſuits in life.

On leaving his *Alma Mater*, Mr. Pitt was entered at Lincoln's Inn, nearly at the ſame time with Mr. Addington, whoſe father had been the phyſician and friend of his family; there he ſoon after hired chambers, and being as uſual favoured on account of his degree, was enabled at the end of three years to be called to the bar. When this event took place, he, as is cuſtomary with the junior counſel, ſelected one of the circuits as the ſcene of his early efforts, and on this occaſion he made choice of the weſtern. We believe that the late Mr. John Froſt Widmore, afterwards a bencher of the Inner Temple, *led* in the firſt cauſe in which Mr. Pitt appeared. We have alſo learned from good authority, that one of the firſt briefs he ever received was in the Cricklade election cauſe, when Mr. Samuel Petrie, a petitioning candidate, brought 76 ſeparate actions againſt the ſitting member for bribery and corruption.

But Mr. Pitt had but little practice, and conſequently but little celebrity, as an advocate; and perhaps he was but ill qualified, on the ſcore of patient and laborious inveſtigation, for a purſuit in which nothing great can be achieved, without the unabating induſtry of a whole life. John Dunning (afterwards Lord Aſhburton), and Thomas, now Lord, Erſkine, the two moſt ſucceſsful men in the annals of legal hiſtory, may be adduced as examples of this kind: as for the Lords Thurlow and Roſslyn, it is well known that their riſe is to be attributed to their *practice* in parliament, and not in the courts of juſtice.

But a different fate awaited him, and honours of another kind were at that moment hovering over his head. Fortune ſeemed eager on this occaſion to pour the *cornucopia* of her favour into his lap, and ſhowed, by one ſignal diſplay of bounty, how laviſh ſhe could be to the ſon of a great man, to whom ſhe had dealt out her kindneſs with a niggard hand.

The

* The Rev. Mr., afterwards Dr. Wilſon, and a canon of Windſor, was his firſt inſtructor.

† We truſt and believe that the principles of a limited government, conſiſting of king, lords, and commons, are now equally enforced at both univerſities; but at the period to which we allude, Oxford was ſaid to be ſtill notorious for its toryiſm.

The ſubject of this memoir, as already obſerved, had been bred a ſtateſman, and the houſe of commons was conſequently the goal whence he was to ſtart in his political career. At the requeſt of ſome of the many friends he had made while at Cambridge, he propoſed himſelf as a candidate for that univerſity, but failed from mere want of influence. A noble M. A. and member of Trinity college, however, accompliſhed by accident what all the good deſigns of his friends had been unable to achieve. Happening to meet the late Sir James Lowther (who died Earl of Lonſdale), the Duke of Rutland, after detailing the particulars of the late diſcomfiture, concluded by "aſking him, as a favour, if he could poſſibly make room in any of his boroughs to bring in his young friend Mr. Pitt, who had thus loſt his election for Cambridge." Sir James, on this occaſion, acted an honourable part, for, ſetting aſide a north country attorney, he brought in the ſon of the moſt favourite, able, and upright miniſter, that England had ever witneſſed. It was thus owing to a caſual rencounter in St. James's-ſtreet, that the future premier was returned by the influence of an opulent commoner for the borough of Appleby*; and it ought to be remarked, to the credit of Sir James, that as he brought in his friends without expence, ſo he left them at full liberty in reſpect to their public conduct, and acted with ſuch an extraordinary degree of delicacy, that, with the exception of his immediate dependants alone, their minds and votes were left alike unfettered.

The American war, at the period to which we allude, was raging with unabated violence, and the member for Appleby, following the generous counſels and example of his father, reprobated it as one of the moſt ſhameful and diſaſtrous conflicts ever witneſſed in modern times. No one was more eager, at the ſame time, than he to arraign the conduct of the miniſter, and to attribute the worſt and moſt intereſted motives to all his actions.

Having thus taken the popular and conſtitutional ſide of this great queſtion, his riſing powers were exhibited to no common advantage, and he ſoon began to be conſidered not only as a promiſing ſpeaker, but as a man one day deſtined to hold a conſpicuous place in the councils of his country. This was no ſmall degree of merit, at a period when, in one houſe, a Rockingham, a Richmond, and a Shelburne; and in another, a Saville, a Dunning, a Burke, a Barry, and a Fox, occupied, and almoſt excluſively engroſſed, the public attention. Yet there was ſtill found a vacancy for this young orator, who ſo prematurely aſpired to notice; and the eloquence, the talents, the long and meritorious ſervices of a father, operated in the ſhape of ſentiment, and contributed not a little to fix the attention of mankind on the conduct of a darling ſon, who already promiſed to rival him in patriotiſm, and almoſt in genius.

The extent of the regal power about this period had engaged the attention of the parliament and the public, and a vote* of the Commons, moved by the great lawyer, afterwards known as Lord Aſhburton, "that the influence of the crown had encreaſed, was encreaſing, and ought to be diminiſhed," clearly pointed at an object, the real or ſuppoſed exiſtence of which occaſioned a conſiderable portion of diſcontent. In the mean time, a member†, then in the bloom of his popularity, had been encouraged by this and other ſymptoms of jealouſy to bring forward once more his plan of economy; which, as it was founded on a progreſſive retrenchment, appeared admirably calculated to clip the wings of the prerogative. The bill for this purpoſe was of courſe objected to by Lord North, the miniſter of the day, when the motion was debated February 19, 1781; but it was ably ſupported by Mr. Pitt, who, in his maiden ſpeech, very forcibly ridiculed the objections made to it by certain perſons, who had obſerved that "it propoſed to bring no more than 200,000l. a year into the public coffers, a ſum inſignificant in compariſon to the millions expended."

After a long debate, the bill was rejected by a trifling‡ majority; but it was afterwards introduced at a more favourable opportunity, and carried partly into effect.

On the 12th of June, towards the latter end of the ſame ſeſſion, Mr. Fox made a motion, "that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee, on purpoſe to conſider of the American war;" and he meant, he ſaid, provided this ſhould be carried, to follow it up with another: "that his Majeſty's miniſters ought im-

* Mr. Pitt, who was never unmindful of political favours, with a princely munificence conferred an earldom on one, and a viceroyalty on another, of the two diſtinguiſhed perſons who thus early contributed to his advancement.

* April 6, 1780. † Mr. Burke.

‡ It was loſt by 43, the numbers in the negative ſide being 233, and thoſe for the affirmative, 190.

mediately

mediately to take every poſſible meaſure for concluding peace with our American colonies." The member for Weſtminſter was ſupported by many diſtinguiſhed members, and particularly by Mr. Pitt, who engaged the whole attention of the houſe, while he expreſſed himſelf in the moſt indignant terms relative to "the cruelty and impolicy of the conteſt with our colonies. It was conceived," he ſaid, "in injuſtice; it was nurtured and brought forth in folly; its footſteps were marked with blood, ſlaughter, perſecution, and devaſtation. In ſhort, every thing that went to conſtitute moral depravity and human turpitude were to be found in it. It was pregnant with miſchief of every kind, while it meditated deſtruction to the miſerable people who were the devoted objects of the black reſentments which produced it.

About this time, the lord advocate of Scotland (the preſent Viſcount Melville), although a ſtickler for the American war, and a zealous friend of the miniſter, paid many high compliments to this youthful ſtateſman, with whom he was afterwards fated to act, and whoſe future advancement he ſeemed even now, with his uſual intuitive ſagacity, to prognoſticate. —"His powerful abilities and brilliant eloquence," he ſaid, "were univerſally acknowledged proofs, that the aſtoniſhing extent and force of an exalted underſtanding had deſcended, in an hereditary line, from the late illuſtrious poſſeſſor of them, to a ſon equally endued with all the fire, and ſtrength, and grace of oratory." Mr. Wilkes alſo pronounced a neat eulogium on the ſame ſubject, and to the ſame purpoſe.

Next to the American war, a more equal repreſentation of the people in the houſe of commons, was one of the chief objects to which the nation directed its attention. It was fully recognized as the undoubted prerogative of the crown to declare war, but as the ſupplies were excluſively entruſted to the direction of the repreſentative branch of the conſtitution, all independent men ſeemed to allow that, but for the venality and corruption of a former parliament, it would have been impoſſible for any miniſter to have carried on a conflict accompanied with the waſte of ſo much blood and treaſure.

To profit by experience, to correct the future by the paſt, to reſtore the conſtitution to its original purity, and to confer on the people their due weight in a mixed form of government, had now become the aim and object of Mr. Pitt's endeavours.

This ingenious ſtateſman, as yet uncorrupted with power, and viewing a well-merited renown as the ſole reward and only recompence of his virtuous endeavours, boldly, fairly, and honeſtly entered on a meaſure, which now ſerved as a ſpear to probe the character of his political adverſaries, and was afterwards employed by the Abdiels who oppoſed himſelf to probe his own heart, when it was ſuppoſed to have been perverted by the faſcinations of office, and the habit of command. It will be eaſily perceived that what is now alluded to, was the meaſure ſo early adopted, and for a while ſo ſtrenuouſly ſupported, by him, of obtaining a more equal repreſentation of the people in parliament.

His firſt motion* for a committee to conſult

* This was made May 22, 1782, on which occaſion he delivered himſelf to the following import:

"The repreſentation of the commons in parliament," he obſerved, "was a matter ſo truly intereſting, that it had at all times excited the admiration of men the moſt enlightened; while the defects found in it had given them reaſon to apprehend the moſt alarming conſequences. That it had lately undergone material alterations, by which the commons' houſe of parliament had received an improper and dangerous bias, he believed it would be idle for him to attempt to prove.

"That beautiful frame of government, which had made us the envy and admiration of mankind, and in which the people were entitled to hold ſo diſtinguiſhed a ſhare, was ſo far dwindled and departed from its original purity, that the repreſentatives ceaſed in a great degree to be connected with the people.

"It is not his intention to enter into any enquiry reſpecting the proper mode of reform, or to conſider what would moſt completely tally and ſquare with the original frame of the conſtitution: this he left to a committee;—but he ſtill felt it his duty to ſtate ſome facts and circumſtances which, in his opinion, made this object of reform eſſentially neceſſary.

"He believed, indeed, that there was no member of that houſe who would not acknowledge, that the repreſentation was incomplete. It was perfectly underſtood that there were ſome of the boroughs under the influence of the treaſury, and others totally poſſeſſed by them. It was manifeſt that ſuch boroughs had not one quality of repreſentation in them. They had no ſhare or concern in the general intereſts of the country; and they had in fact no ſtake for which to appoint guardians in the popular aſſembly. The influence of the treaſury in ſome boroughs was alſo conteſted, not by the electors of thoſe boroughs,

conſult on the moſt proper means for obtaining this end, was rejected; but in proportion as the ſubject was canvaſſed, it obtained additional ſupport, even in the houſe of commons. In reſpect to the nation at large, it was indeed ſo extremely popular that many of the counties and cities, eſpecially Yorkſhire, Middleſex, Kent, Weſtminſter, &c. aſſociated for the expreſs purpoſe of obtaining a reform; and Mr. Pitt himſelf actually ſat in a convention of delegates, convoked in the vicinity of the very ſpot where the acknowledged legiſlature held its ſittings.

In the mean time, the American war was brought to a cloſe; and the old premier being hunted into the toils, the ſpoils of office became the reward of his opponents. But they aſpired to nobler diſtinctions, and that ſhort-lived adminiſtration, of which the Marquis of Rockingham was the head, and Mr. Fox one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, put the ſeal to their integrity, by *realiſing* in part the expectations of the public. During its exiſtence, contractors were excluded from the houſe of commons; cuſtom and exciſe officers were diſqualified from voting at elections; the proceedings with regard to the Middleſex election were reſcinded; and while a more liberal and enlightened policy was adopted in reſpect to Ireland, a Reform Bill in England aboliſhed a multitude of uſeleſs officers, and thus clipt the wings of corruption. More, much more, would have been effected, had not the death of a diſtinguiſhed member* of the cabinet led to great and ſudden changes.

In conſequence of the new arrangements, Mr. Fox retired; and Lord Shelburne, on whom had now devolved the office of firſt lord of the treaſury, ſelected Mr. Pitt, who declared that he would accept no inferior office, although then only 23 years of age, as chancellor of the exchequer. Peace at any rate, and by means of any ſacrifice, was now become deſirable; but the terms were objected to, by an oppoſition rendered formidable in conſequence of a *coalition* between two men hitherto conſidered as mortal enemies, and Lord North and Mr. Fox (previouſly to

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boroughs, but by ſome powerful man, who aſſumed or pretended to an hereditary property in what ought only to be the rights and privileges of the electors.

"There were other boroughs, which had now in fact no actual exiſtence but in the return of members to that houſe. They had no exiſtence in property, in population, in trade, or in weight of any kind.

"Another ſet of boroughs and towns claimed to themſelves the right of bringing their votes to market. They had no other market, no other property, and no other ſtake in the country, than the property and price which they procured for their votes. Such boroughs were the moſt dangerous of all others. So far from conſulting the intereſts of their country in the choice which they made, they held out their borough to the beſt purchaſer; and in fact, ſome of them belonged more to the nabob of Arcot, than they did to the people of England. They were towns and boroughs more within the juriſdiction of the Carnatic, than the limits of the empire of Great Britain; and it was a fact pretty well known, and generally underſtood, that the nabob of the Carnatic had no leſs than ſeven or eight members in that houſe.

"There was no man in that houſe who poſſeſſed more reverence for the conſtitution, and more reſpect even for its veſtiges, than himſelf. But he was afraid that the reverence and enthuſiaſm which Engliſhmen entertained for the conſtitution would, if not ſuddenly prevented, be the means of deſtroying it; for ſuch was their enthuſiaſm, that they would not even remove its defects, for fear of touching its beauty. But ſo great was his reverence for the beauties of that conſtitution, that he wiſhed to remove thoſe defects, as he clearly perceived that they were defects which altered the radical principles of the conſtitution.

"That a reform of the preſent parliamentary repreſentation was indiſpenſably neceſſary, was the ſentiment of ſome of the firſt and greateſt characters in the kingdom; and he ſhould alſo obſerve that he well knew it to be the ſentiment of his much honoured father, the late Earl of Chatham, who was firmly of opinion that a reform of the repreſentation was abſolutely requiſite for the ſecurity of the liberties of the people of this country." He concluded with moving, "that a committee ſhould be appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the repreſentation in parliament, and to report to the houſe their obſervations thereon."

"This propoſition was ſeconded by Alderman Sawbridge, and ſupported by Sir George Saville. Mr. Fox, although then a miniſter, ſpoke in favour of a reform; and inſtanced the county of Middleſex, which he ſaid was ſo little repreſented, that although it contained one eighth part of the whole number of the electors of Great Britain, although it paid one ſixth part of the land-tax, and a full third of all other taxes, yet it had not more than a fifty-fifth part of the repreſentation.

The motion however, on a diviſion, was rejected; but the majority was ſmall, for it only conſiſted of 40, the numbers being 161 to 121.

* The Marquis of Rockingham.

whoſe political marriage, Mr. Pitt ſolemnly and in open parliament forbid the *banns*,) having obtained a majority, he retired from power, with a character unimpeached and a heart untainted.

In the courſe of a few weeks after his diſmiſſion, Mr. Pitt once more agitated the queſtion for a reform in Parliament, which he knew would reſtore him to the enjoyment of all his former popularity, and pave the way for his return to power.

He accordingly ſubmitted three ſpecific motions to the houſe; but although he was ably ſupported by Mr. Fox, and ſeveral other members, yet on a diviſion he was left in a minority, the ayes being 129, and the noes 293.

Notwithſtanding the popularity attached to the name and talents of Pitt, the "coalition miniſtry," as it was termed by way of odium, ſtill poſſeſſed a great majority in parliament; until the idea of the celebrated India Bill, by which the entire government of that company was to be inveſted in commiſſioners, was conceived. This meaſure, of which Mr. Burke was the father, received a regular and ſyſtematical oppoſition from the exchancellor of the exchequer, who chiefly inſiſted upon two objections: the one founded in the infringement, or rather the violation, of the charter; the other on the new and unconſtitutional influence it was calculated to create. He allowed that the government of India wanted reform, but it was a conſtitutional, not a tyrannical alteration that broke through every principle of juſtice and integrity. By the bill before the houſe, an attack was made on the moſt ſolemn charters; it alſo pointed a fatal blow againſt the integrity and the faith of parliament; and in addition to this, it broke through every tie by which man was bound to man. The charter in queſtion was not indebted for its birth or its pretenſions to the fooliſh prepoſſeſſion, or the mad prodigality, of a Plantagenet, a Tudor, or a Stuart: it was a fair purchaſe made of the public, an equal compact for reciprocal advantages between the proprietors and the nation at large.

The bill in queſtion was carried in the houſe of commons, by a large majority*: but, in the houſe of peers, it was objected to by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Thurlow, and Earl Temple (the preſent Marquis of Buckingham); and on the 17th of December, 1783, it was finally rejected by a majority of nineteen*.

This very extraordinary event was ſuppoſed to have taken place in conſequence of a conference between Lord Temple and a great perſonage, on the 11th of December, which produced ſome motions againſt ſecret influence in the houſe of commons, where a large portion of the members ſtill adhered to the coalition miniſtry.

In the mean time, the king determined on an entire change of the adminiſtration, and at twelve o'clock in the night of the 18th of December, 1783, a meſſage was delivered to the two ſecretaries of ſtate, intimating tha his Majeſty had no further occaſion for their ſervices, and directing that the ſeals of office ſhould be preſented by the under-ſecretaries, as a perſonal interview would be diſagreeable. The important places of firſt lord of the treaſury and chancellor of the exchequer were conferred on Mr. Pitt, who thus became premier in the 24th year of his age; while Lord Temple was nominated for a few days ſecretary of ſtate, and Earl Gower became preſident of the council. Soon after this, Lord Thurlow accepted the office of lord chancellor, the duke of Rutland was made keeper of the privy ſeal, and the Marquis of Carmarthen and Lord Sidney ſecretaries of ſtate, while Mr. Dundas became treaſurer of the navy.

Mr. Pitt, who at this period had greatly encreaſed his former popularity by beſtowing the patent ſinecure of clerk of the pells upon Colonel Barré, in lieu of a penſion of nearly the ſame value, on the 14th of January 1784 brought forward a new bill for the better government of India. He propoſed the inſtitution of a board of controul, the members of which were to be nominated by the king, to which the diſpatches of the Company were to be ſubmitted; he alſo ſtipulated that the appointment of the commander in chief ſhould be inveſted in the crown, and having thus obtained the guardianſhip of the political intereſts of the company, he left the commercial ones entirely to the court of directors.

Mr. Fox embraced this opportunity to criticiſe on the bill preſented by his ſucceſſor, and after a ſhort debate it was rejected by a majority of eight.

In this temper of the houſe of commons, either a coalition or an immediate diſſolution became neceſſary, and a number of independent members having met and attempted to bring about the former

* The diviſion on the ſecond reading was, ayes 217, noes 103.—Majority 114.

* Contents 95, not contents 76.

without

without ſucceſs, the latter was ſuddenly recurred to, March 25, 1784, ſoon after a very equivocal meſſage, tending to cajole the houſe of commons into ſecurity.

The voice of the nation, upon this occaſion, produced a conſiderable effect, and the elections in general proved highly favourable to the new miniſters. In conſequence of this, Mr. Pitt, who was returned for the univerſity of Cambridge, again brought forward his amended bill for the regulation of India, and carried it triumphantly through the houſes of commons and peers. The remainder of the ſeſſion alſo gave birth to two other important projects, the one for the prevention of ſmuggling, and the other, called the Commutation Act, by which certain duties were transferred from tea to windows.

But the new miniſter was placed in a very delicate and embarraſſing ſituation, by a motion of Mr. Alderman Sawbridge (June 16th, 1784) "that a committee be appointed to enquire into the preſent ſtate of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament." The alderman affected to be deſirous of reſigning this buſineſs to the chancellor of the exchequer, who had on a former occaſion brought forward queſtions upon the ſame ſubject, and in whoſe hands he ſhould have conceived it attended with a greater proſpect of ſucceſs.

Mr. Pitt, however, extricated himſelf with great adroitneſs: but from that moment he appears to have loſt all pretenſions to conſiſtency.

He declined the propoſal on account of the preſſure of public buſineſs, which did not leave his mind ſufficiently at leiſure to enter on the diſquiſition and arrangement of a ſubject ſo peculiarly complicated and extenſive. He alſo added, that "this was not, in his opinion, the proper time for bringing forward the queſtion, and that it might be urged with a greater probability of ſucceſs on ſome future occaſion. He declared his own reſolution to offer ſomething on the ſubject early in the next ſeſſion; and although the precipitate diſcuſſion had not his approbation, the buſineſs itſelf ſhould have every ſupport he was able to afford it. The previous queſtion was moved and carried by his friend, Lord Mulgrave, towards the cloſe of the debate!

Mr. Pitt being now inveſted with full power as premier, exerciſed all the functions of that high office, without either check or controul. Finding that he poſſeſſed a deciſive majority, both in the cabinet and the two houſes of parliament, he appears from this moment to have yielded himſelf wholly up to a temperament naturally lofty in the extreme, and to have cared but little for that popularity which he had courted with equal aſſiduity and ſucceſs, ſo long as it turned to his advantage.

Soon after the enaction of the India Bill, which has reduced the political importance of the Court of Directors to a mere ſhadow, a commercial treaty with France was entered into; and it has always been allowed that on this occaſion the terms proved highly advantageous to England. A gentleman, ſince ennobled, (Lord A.) who had left the oppoſition bench, and attached himſelf to the fortunes of the new premier, appears to have been the author of this meaſure; and he was accordingly appointed to carry it into effect.

Mr. Pitt, who deſerves great credit for countenancing the plan, nearly at the ſame time adopted and advocated another relative to the finances, whence he derived great reputation; and having already hinted at a period when the national debt might poſſibly be extinguiſhed, the country, if not wholly ſatisfied, ſeemed at leaſt to be content under his adminiſtration.

Thus a commercial nation began once more to flouriſh, by cultivating the arts of peace: but unhappily the premier ſeemed ambitious of every ſpecies of glory, and he was now for the firſt time determined to exhibit himſelf in the character of a war-miniſter. Accordingly, forgetful that the wounds inflicted by the American war, although cicatrized, were not yet wholly healed, and that hoſtilities without an adequate object in view, or the apology of an immediate and invincible neceſſity, muſt always be deſtructive to the beſt intereſts of a manufacturing country, he determined on attacking Ruſſia. After a variety of intrigues in almoſt every court on the continent, he at length cemented an alliance, in which Engliſh money, as uſual, was to be weighed out againſt foreign blood. The ſubject in diſpute can now ſcarcely be mentioned without ridicule, for it was one in which the intereſts of Great Britain do not appear to have been immediately implicated, as it wholly turned on the queſtion whether the imperial Catharine or the Grand Sultan was to obtain poſſeſſion of Oczakow. On this occaſion, the good ſenſe of the nation ſided againſt the miniſter, and he was ſaved from the diſgrace of a hopeleſs ſtruggle, by the petitions of the merchants and manufacturers, joined

to the ſucceſsful remonſtrances of his political opponents.

A ſimilar miſtake had nearly involved us in a war with Spain; and with the recorded folly of a former conteſt relative to the Falkland's iſlands before his eyes, the eloquence and abilities of Mr. Pitt were brought into the field, for the expreſs purpoſe of demonſtrating the propriety of a war with the court of Madrid, relative to the peltry of Nootka ſound. He muſt be allowed the merit, however, of having ſpeedily ſeen and confeſſed his error, by entering into a convention with Spain; but this was not effected, until an armament had been fitted out, and great expence incurred.

Two other grand meaſures remain to be mentioned: the firſt is the reſtoration of the ſtadtholder by means of a Pruſſian army, in the wiſdom of which his colleagues and his enemies alike agreed. The ſecond relates to the king's illneſs, on which occaſion he again found it to his advantage to take conſtitutional ground, and, with a happy verſatility, once more build his arguments on the privilege of the people. On this occaſion he ſtrenuouſly denied the *right* of the Prince of Wales to the regency; and although as uſual he diſplayed an offenſive degree of perſonal haughtineſs, yet his law was ſound, and his tenets conſtitutional. On this grand queſtion, he enjoyed the laſt gleam of departing popularity.

A great, a novel, and an important ſcene, now opened to the public eye, which ſoon teemed with grand epochs, and at length became portentous of the moſt ſiniſter events. It is almoſt unneceſſary to remark, that the ſubject to which we now allude was no other than the French revolution. A great miniſter might perhaps have profited by this conjuncture; and Mr. Pitt began early to prognoſticate that events never appeared more promiſing than at that preciſe time, no period of our hiſtory having exhibited ſo peaceful an aſpect! We were at that very moment, however, on the brink of one of the moſt terrible wars that England had ever witneſſed!

The convocation of the ſtates general was ſoon followed by the capture of the Baſtille, and that event by the firſt coalition of foreign powers on the continent, with a view either to reſtore the monarch to his original authority, or to partition France in the ſame manner as they had done Poland. Whatever might have been their ſecret reſolves, (for they are allowed to have at times aſſumed a very equivocal aſpect,) they in effect produced firſt the impriſonment, and then the execution of Louis XVI., in direct oppoſition, indeed, to both the ſpirit and letter of the new conſtitution.

The Engliſh ambaſſador was now recalled, and the miniſter of France, by an expreſs order notified in the London Gazette, January 24, 1793, commanded "to depart this realm on or before the 1ſt day of February next." The oſtenſible cauſes of a conteſt, accompanied by ſo many preſent, and pregnant with ſo many future evils, may be reſolved into two: 1ſt. the opening of the Scheldt, and 2d. the decree of fraternity; the firſt of which was aſſuredly impolitic, and the ſecond offenſive in the extreme. How far they afforded a ſufficient *cauſa belli*, is left to the commentators on Grotius and Puffendorff, who will perhaps decide as uſual according either to national or party feelings.

Never was a war leſs popular than at the moment juſt alluded to; for the bulk of the nation, which had formerly deteſted the French as ſlaves, had moſt cordially rejoiced at their enfranchiſement. They beheld with ſuſpicion a conſiderable portion of the cabinet conſiſting of thoſe who had advocated the conteſt with America; and in addition to this, a certain degree of perſonal rancour prevailed againſt the premier, and continued indeed, although with a conſiderable degree of abatement, until the period of his diſmiſſion. He was openly and ably oppoſed, too, by men who at the very firſt warned him of the conſequences, and in the true ſpirit of prophecy predicted the final reſult.

Mr. Pitt, however, was not to be deterred, on the contrary, he perſevered; and having received a freſh addition to his party, by the acceſſion of a powerful portion of the minority, who are ſaid to have ſtipulated for ſtrong and deciſive meaſures, he carried on the war according to his own plans and principles. From that moment all oppoſition was fruitleſs; and, indeed, all oppoſition in fact ceaſed: for whatever his political enemies might be in point of talents, in reſpect to numbers they were inſignificant and contemptible.

The conteſt was of courſe carried on with redoubled energy, and all the officers of the French marine, having been nobles, and conſequently *ſuſpected*, either withdrew or were diſmiſſed; ſo that the ſhips of war, as well as the colonies appertaining to that power, became a prey to the fleets and armies of England. Egypt, too, was reconquered from the foe; and our ſoldiers on that occaſion diſtinguiſhed

themſelves

themſelves as much on one element, as our ſailors had done on another: while Ireland, in the midſt of a diſaſtrous war, was happily united to Britain.

At length, after holding the reins of government during eighteen years, Mr. Pitt and all the members of the cabinet, in 1801, ſuddenly retired from office. His motives were never publicly avowed; but his private reaſons, according to the confeſſion of ſeveral of his friends, were founded on the policy perſevered in relative to a neighbouring portion of the empire.

On his retiring from office, all parties ſeemed to rejoice at the nomination of Mr. Addington. From Cornwall to Caithneſs the people congratulated themſelves on the change; and France from that moment happily ceaſed to have either friends or advocates within the precincts of our iſland. A bill of indemnity having been carried by the new miniſter, the old one, thus abſolved from future inveſtigation, retired to Walmer Caſtle, where he was occupied in a very honourable and becoming manner in diſciplining the two regiments raiſed by the Cinque Ports.

Although he himſelf had conſtantly ſcouted every propoſition of peace, yet he afterwards lent the whole force of his great abilities and influence to the new premier, when the articles of the treaty of Amiens were debated in the houſe of Commons. He then remained for ſome time in a ſtate of political inſignificance; but although the new war appears to have experienced his entire approbation, ſome of the meaſures adopted in purſuance of it were not deemed ſufficiently energetic. He, however, did not make a direct attack on the adminiſtration, until March 15, 1804, when he accuſed the admiralty board of imbecility. He was again in a minority on the Iriſh Militia Bill; and he ſoon after gave his moſt cordial and zealous ſupport to Mr. Fox's propoſition relative to the National Defence, which was loſt on a diviſion.

The miniſter's ſmall majority having dwindled to 37, on the "Army of Reſerve Suſpenſion Bill," Mr. Addington with a few of his friends ſoon after retired, and the ex-miniſter reſumed his former ſeat on the treaſury-bench.

The "Aditional Force Bill," which proved to be the firſt meaſure of the new adminiſtration, was carried with great difficulty, Meſſrs. Fox, Windham, Grenville, and all the Addingtons having voted againſt it. In this dilemma, Mr. Pitt was ſoon after ſtrengthened by the acceſſion of Viſcount Sidmouth, who after being ennobled accepted of the office of lord preſident of the council.

On the meeting of parliament, January 15, 1805, Mr. Pitt ſtrenuouſly defended the war with Spain, and carried the motion for an addreſs by a majority of 207. The next objects that engaged his attention were the "Iriſh Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Bill," and the budget for 1805, two articles of which were conteſted with no common degree of warmth. One of theſe, the Salt Duty Bill, was carried by a majority of 38; but the other, the Horſe Duty Bill, was combated with equal ſpirit and ſucceſs on the part of its opponents, and at length loſt on a diviſion, by a majority of three.

During the receſs, the premier was ſurrounded with difficulties. But he employed his time and talents in forming a third coalition againſt France; which, in conſequence of the capitulation of Ulm, and the battle of Auſterlitz, proved more fatal and inauſpicious than the two former. From that period the neceſſity of a change in the cabinet ſeemed to be generally allowed.

In the mean time, a gouty habit, a prediſpoſition to which diſeaſe appears to have been inherited from his father, and was perhaps greatly increaſed by his own manner of living, aſſailed a conſtitution never very ſtrong. In addition to this, the total miſcarriage of all his ſchemes, and the melancholy aſpect of continental affairs, are ſaid to have preyed upon his mind; and that too to ſuch a degree, that he is ſuppoſed to have died broken-hearted at his houſe near Putney, between the hours of four and five on Wedneſday morning, January 23, 1806.

Thus periſhed, in the 47th year of his age, and in his ſecond premierſhip, William Pitt, leaving to his country a legacy of misfortunes, and to himſelf an equivocal celebrity. The virtues and abilities of his father, while yet a boy, had produced a kind of national partiality in his favour; and the frankneſs and ingenuouſneſs of his own conduct during his early youth, rendered him dear to the people. Poſſeſſed of a towering ambition, he diſdained, like all former ſtateſmen to ſerve an apprenticeſhip in any ſubordinate office, and he accordingly refuſed to accept of an honourable ſituation during the Rockingham adminiſtration.

When the Earl of Shelburne ſucceeded to power, that nobleman, wiſhing to attach ſuch a promiſing orator to himſelf, elevated him all at once to the important

office of chancellor of the exchequer; but he had reaſon to reprove himſelf for his temerity, as, like a great man of antiquity, he ſoon diſcovered "many Mariuſes in one Cæſar."

As a financier, no man who ever preſided at the board of exchequer has obtained more praiſe. He has been blamed, indeed, for ſome of his pecuniary ſpeculations; but on the whole his plans were ſuppoſed to be laid with judgment, and the objects of his taxation were choſen with great diſcrimination, ſo that the produce was in general coequal with the calculation.

During the American war, depreciated manufactures, a neglected agriculture, and a ruined commerce, rendered it extremely difficult to furniſh the neceſſary ſupplies; yet ſuch was the peculiar good fortune, or, according to ſome, the peculiar good management of Mr. Pitt, that, although ſeveral of our manufactures drooped, yet others have flouriſhed, and our exports rather increaſed than diminiſhed during his adminiſtration.

As a ſpeaker he was perhaps unrivalled. Notwithſtanding his perſon was unprepoſſeſſing, his action tame, and his features ſo unimportant, that no painter, ſculptor, or medalliſt, could ever contrive to obtain a likeneſs; yet ſuch was the happy choice of his words, the judicious arrangement of his ſubject, and the faſcinating effect of a perennial eloquence, that his wonderful powers were acknowledged even by thoſe who happened to be prepoſſeſſed againſt his perſon and arguments. When employed in a good cauſe, he was irreſiſtible; and in a bad one he could dazzle the judgment, lead the imagination captive, and ſeduce the heart, even while the mind remained firm and unconvinced.

Nor ought his generous ſcorn of wealth to be omitted. Amidſt a corrupt circle, and at a time when ſome men appear to have attained the heroic age of pecuniary baſeneſs, he was wholly exempt from this mark of modern degeneracy. His debts, which do not exceed forty thouſand pounds, and which only amount to a *deficit* of 2000*l. per annum* during an adminiſtration of twenty years, are to be paid out of the public purſe.

All his failings appear to have ariſen out of one maſter-paſſion; that ambition which ſoared above every other conſideration but its own immediate gratification. While out of office, he exerciſed the *Tribunitian* powers with ſuch a degree of vehemence, that it was ſuppoſed he had given hoſtages to his country, and ſworn eternal war againſt abuſes of every kind. When in power, no miniſter was ever more *Dictatorial*; his arrogance extended even beyond the pale of the empire, and became proverbial in foreign courts. He defended peculators and delinquents of every deſcription, and ſo little ſcrupulous was he in reſpect to conſiſtency, that one of his *quondam* aſſociates in reform (the learned author of the "Diverſions of Purley") was tried for his life at the Old Bailey, while ſeveral pupils of his own ſchool (Meſſrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving, &c.) were tranſported to Botany Bay, where nearly all of them periſhed.

So much for the reformer! As a miniſter it remains to be proved that his wars were juſt and neceſſary: until that has been accompliſhed, the enormous loans raiſed, the prodigious expenditure that took place, and the immenſe additions made to the national debt during his premierſhip, appear to be but poorly balanced by a judicious ſelection of burdens, and the ingenuous adoption of a ſinking fund, originally conceived by Dr. Price, which, whatever relief it may afford to poſterity, will contribute but little to the eaſe of the preſent age.

Notwithſtanding the early tincture his mind may be ſuppoſed to have received in favour of freedom, and the voluminous addition he has made to our acts of Parliament, it will be difficult perhaps to find one ſingle *diſintereſted* law introduced by him in favour of liberty, within the whole compaſs of our ſtatute-books. On the contrary, in all his fiſcal regulations, he utterly diſcarded the idea of the intervention of a jury between the King and the ſubject. The Cuſtom houſe and the Exciſe-office are, unhappily, therefore to be conſidered as the archives of his legiſlative trophies.

> "Eſt iſtud quidem honeſtum,
> Verum hoc expedit." CIC.

In reſpect to his achievements, in every thing ſtrictly appertaining to himſelf (for the triumphs of our navy are to be attributed to our Howes, our St. Vincents, and our Nelſons,) he completely failed, and the three ſucceſſive coalitions formed during his adminiſtration have all ended in diſgrace. His triumphs, however, in the ſenate were complete; his majorities were deciſive: his opponents, deſpicable in point of numbers, poſſeſſed nothing but foreſight, and were always out-voted, although never out-argued.

Before his time, a formidable minority in the Houſe of Commons was viewed with deſpair by a miniſter; he was the firſt who braved a majority, and by ſo doing he has furniſhed the executive power

power with a dangerous precedent, that may one day trench on the liberties of his country.

To conclude, gifted with all the powers of eloquence, his talents were not practical; evincing great perſonal integrity, he was ſupported by many who were principled, and by nearly all who were corrupt. His abilities were of a ſuperior caſt, and while he ſpoke he appeared fitted to rule; but when he tried to act, the deception was evident.

Eager after power, by a ſeries of fortunate occurrences he continued to remain in office during twenty years, and while, in imitation of Noy and of Strafford, he turned his back on the tenets of his youth, like Cromwell, he died at a period when his ſituation appeared to be irremediable.

Well verſed in all the arts of finance, yet under his adminiſtration the national debt was raiſed to a gigantic magnitude, and paper ſubſtituted in the place of gold: boaſting of his love of liberty, he found the preſs free, and the conſtitution entire; he has delivered over the one in fetters, and placed the other in jeopardy.

Magnanimous himſelf in the midſt of danger, he has left his ſovereign for a while bereaved, if not ſtript for ever, of his continental dominions, and the Continent itſelf crumbling beneath the coloſſal power of an inſatiable enemy. With his debts paid, his remains interred, and his monument erected at the public expence, it ſtill remains for hiſtory finally to decide on the character of a man who, for the welfare of his country, according to ſome, ought never to have lived, while according to others he ought never to have died.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MR. JAMES MONTGOMERY,
ON HIS POEMS, LATELY PUBLISHED.

IS there a "winter in thy ſoul"
That Genius cannot ſhine away?
Does dark Deſpair that heart controul
Which pants for Glory's radiant day?

Have paſt afflictions left the trace
Of ſorrow grav'd in lines ſo deep
That Memory, hopeleſs to efface
The piteous forms, looks on to weep?

Then think, that o'er thy glowing page,
Where Fancy's hues with feeling blend,
Enthuſiaſt Youth and temperate Age
In ſympathetic rapture bend.

Think, that the muſic of thy ſtrains,
Attun'd to Freedom's manly lyre,
Runs kindling thro' the Patriot's veins,
And lights his gliſtening eyes with fire.

Think, on ſome day of wild alarm,
When Albion's cliffs deſcry the foe, —
Thy voice may nerve the forceful arm
That lays the fierce invader low.

And ſee, thy Country, freed at length
From jealous fears that haunt the ſlave,
And taught to call forth *all* her ſtrength,
The hands and hearts of *all* the brave,

No more the freeborn ſpirit binds;
But, inly touch'd, delights to ſee
Her cauſe the cauſe of nobleſt minds,
Her friends the friends of Liberty!

J. A.

WRITTEN IN 1790, DURING AN AUTUMN SPENT IN TOWN.

UNPASTORAL fate! condemn'd to bear
Town, and its noiſe, its duſt, its care,
In this beſt ſeaſon of the year,
When Autumn holds her ſway!

Sweet Autumn! friendly to the Muſe,
In vain doſt thou thy tints diffuſe,
Thine evening-ſun—no rural views
To court its parting ray.

Nought but the manſions of the great,
Windows of gloom and walls of ſtate,
The proud inhoſpitable gate
Whoſe hinges ſlowly move;
(Slow as when wretches urge their plea,
And Av'rice graſps its ſcanty fee)
Autumn, are ſcenes like theſe for thee?
Thee whom the Virtues love!

Oft' I recall thy ſocial feaſt,
No ruſſet-garb excludes the gueſt,
And Plenty in her golden veſt
Smiles on the ſun-burnt train.
Muſic perchance may tune the reed,
And Grace ſome looſe-robed damſel lead
Round the tall oak or verdant mead,
Though bred on lowlieſt plain.

How changed the group! a wrangling throng
Joſtle with many a curſe along,
Squabbling for places loud and ſtrong
In ſultry ſtreets at noon.
To ſee ſome mortal, plump and wiſe,
Cram in a quart his portly ſize,
Walk o'er the Thames, or tempt the ſkies
In the new-found balloon.

Far off the tufted hill, and far
The glimpſe of village ſteeple there,
Chiming its ſingle bell for prayer;
Far off the ſimple ſcene
Dear to the ſimple heart—the glade
That meeting boughs o'erſpread with ſhade,
And the low bench for converſe made
With viſta down the green.

S. W.

SONNET

SONNET

TO LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN DOYLE, BARONET, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF GUERNSEY, &c., &c.

On the Compliment paid by the Captain of the Sylph French Man of War to his Nephew Lieutenant DOYLE, *of the Royal Navy (by whom she was captured), for his dignified conduct in victory.*

[*The idea was adopted (in contemplation of the grateful incident as the subject of a poem) from a MS. Sonnet addressed by the late good and learned* Dr. JOHN HOADLEY *to* JAMES HARRIS, Esq., *on the early Negotiations of his Son, the present* Lord MALMESBURY.]

"*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.*"

O THOU by Virtue than Bellona taught
No less, forgive th' adventurous Muse, who seeks
(While of Alexis, young yet great, she speaks,
With thy own merits prematurely fraught)
To dignify her lay—the dormant thought,
Long bent on earth-bred cares, again to raise
To some high pleasing theme of worthy praise
Who dares avow "the grace of life unbought,
A nation's cheap defence." Such wast thou seen,
When erst Columbia's host thou didst oppose:—
How brave yet merciful, with courteous mien
Allaying Conquest's tears 'midst various foes;—
And last on Nilus' banks. What thou hast been
Alexis now becomes, his acts disclose!

Clr. Cb. C., January 1806. S

LINES

ON SEEING SOME IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWN OF BELFAST, SUPERINTENDED BY THE MARCHIONESS OF D——.

DIRE was the magic, though the art was vain,
When Birnam wood march'd forth to Dunsinane.
But, here, Delusion seems to cheat the view—
We look again, and find th' enchantment true.
With higher art our fair Magician grac'd,
Wields at her will the potent spell of taste.
In the charm'd circle, where she takes her stand,
Ev'n rooted trees obey her beck'ning hand,
Fast, from their forest heights, descend in file,
And, waving, wait the sanction of her smile.
Where the axe fell'd, nor slacken'd in its toil,
Here a new wood adopts the grateful soil,
Breathes health and fragrance thro' the ambient air,
And makes the town reflect the country fair.
Then wave again your branches, while you meet
This fair Enchantress with a whisper sweet.
Let every fibre strike a firmer root,
Let the green blood in swifter circle shoot;
To shape her name, strive every sportive spray,
Prepare for her, ye Flow'rs, your best bouquet,
And every Leaf announce the radiant MAY.

MY FATHER.

WHO took me from my Mother's arms,
And smiling at her soft alarms,
Show'd me the world, and Nature's charms?

Who made me feel and understand
The wonders of the sea, and land,
And mark, through all, the Maker's hand?

Who climb'd with me the mountain's height,
And watch'd my look of dread delight,
While rose the glorious Orb of Light?

Who, from each flow'r, and verdant stalk,
Gather'd a honey'd store of talk,
And fill'd the long, delightful walk?

Not on an insect would he tread
Nor strike the stinging nettle dead,
Who taught, at once, my heart and head?

Who wrote upon that heart the line*
Paidia grav'd on Virtue's shrine,
To make the human face divine?

Who fir'd my breast with Homer's fame,
And taught the high, heroic theme
That, nightly, flash'd upon my dream?

Who, with Ulysses, saw me roam,
High on the raft, amidst the foam,
His head still rais'd to look for home?

What made a barren rock so dear?
My boy, he had a country there—
And who then dropt a *prescient* tear?

Who, now, in pale and placid light
Of Mem'ry gleams upon my sight
Bursting the sepulchre of night?
My Father.

O teach me still thy Christian plan,
For practice with thy precept ran,
Nor yet desert me, now a man.—

Still let thy scholar's heart rejoice
With charm of thy angelic voice,
Still prompt the motive and the choice.—

For yet remains a little space
'Till I shall meet thee face to face,
And not, as now, in vain embrace
My Father.

* Aletheuein Kai Energetein.

ERRATA IN THE VERSES ENTITLED "GLENDALLOCH," INSERTED IN OUR NUMBER FOR JANUARY.

For "Juathal" read "Tuathal;" for "Reivin," throughout, read "Keivin;" for "Ryle" read "Kyle;" for "pillow'd stone" read "pillar'd stone;" for "horded fathers" read "hooded fathers;" for "Ipisfail" read "Innis-fail;" for "*Nor* only office to adore" read "*Her* only office to adore."

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. MATTHEW GREGSON'S (LIVERPOOL), *for a Method of cleaning Feathers for Beds, &c. in the moſt perfect Manner, and in ſuch a Way as to render them more healthful, ſweet, and pleaſant for Uſe.*

MR. GREGSON places the ſaid feathers, hair, wool, &c. or other natural coverings of birds and animals, or any of them, attached to ſkins or hides, in a chamber or veſſel, or other proper receptacle, cloſed on all ſides except at that part where the heat, or heated elaſtic fluid, is to be introduced, and alſo at another part, where the exhalations or vapours of animal oil, and other impurities, are ſuffered to paſs out. The ſaid feathers, &c. are diſpoſed thinly, openly, and lightly, within the ſaid chamber, by means of ſhelves or other ſupports, in ſuch manner that the heat or heated fluid may be duly applied to every part thereof.

Steam or heated air is introduced through an aperture, by means of pipes or flues, into the receptacle, ſo as to give ſufficient heat to its contents to evaporate or drive off the offenſive animal oil, for which purpoſe the ſteam or heated air is permitted to eſcape with the offenſive effluvia, through another aperture. The fire and apertures are ſo regulated, that the heat is adequate for producing the propoſed effects, and continued long enough to complete the operation.

The patentee makes uſe of other elaſtic fluids or gaſſes, either in connection with, or independently of, the ſteam or heated air; and he uſes the altered reſidue, or ſteam of heated and burned common air, which has paſſed through or amongſt certain bodies in combuſtion, or fuel, which do not give out any taint or ſmell, or otherwiſe injure the good qualities of the ſaid feathers, hair, wool, &c. ſo intended to be rendered ſweet and pleaſant for uſe.

MR. STEPHEN CLUBB'S (COLCHESTER), *for an improved Mangle.*

In this newly invented mangle are two hollow rollers, which may be both of a ſize and length, about thirty inches long fourteen inches in diameter, and they may be made with a flat ſide to each, which ſhould conſiſt of full one-fourth of the circumference, and an inch and a half deep from the true circle, which ſhould riſe regular from the deepeſt part of the flat to the higheſt or true circle, ſo that by turning the handle the two flats will meet together and give room, three inches or more, to take out or put in. The three inches will alſo make room enough to put the ſmall roller in when the linen is wound on it; which when done, and the handle turned round, it will bring the weight of the upper roller, which muſt be *loaded*, upon the linen, or ſmall roller. The flat is made to open to put in the loading. The centre of the upper roller, and the centre of the pinion, ſhould be connected, and have room to riſe and fall three or four inches. The two wheels may be both of a ſize, and about two inches larger in the diameter than the rollers on which they are fixed. The two pinions alſo which work in them ſhould be both of a ſize, and about two inches and a half in diameter. The ſmall roller is fixed in the frame by a button, which turns over the ſpindle or centre of it. On the other ſide of the frame, the end of the cloth which goes round the linen works up and down when the mangle is at work. The frame may be faſtened together with ſtrong ſcrews, or in any other workman like manner, and the mangle itſelf may be made of any ſize, according to the fancy of the purchaſer.

The chief advantages expected to be gained by this invention are, that as the weight is conſtantly upon the linen, from the time it is introduced into the mangle until delivered out, the work muſt be executed faſter than if the linen were to be worked off one roller on to another, as in mangles of the uſual conſtruction.—Again: as the weight uſed in this mangle is but little more than half the weight required in other mangles, it is ſaid that but little more than half the labour employed in other mangles will be neceſſary in this.

MR. ALEXANDER WILSON'S (TITCHBORNE-STREET), *for certain Improvements applicable to Shot-belts, Powder-flaſks, and Fire-arms of all Deſcriptions.*

The utility of this invention may be thus deſcribed: the advantages to be derived from the improved breeching or plugs are, that they have an interior metal touch-hole, placed in a peculiar manner behind the centre of the charge, pro-

jecting into the chamber in the form of a cone, and thereby preventing the ſhot from lodging, ſo as to make the gun miſs or hang fire; the touch-hole alſo communicates with the powder in the pan through the anti-chamber, which is ſo conſtructed, that in damp weather the gun cannot hang or miſs fire. The inſide of the breeching which contains the charge is nearly of the ſhape of an egg, and ſo conſtructed as to permit the powder to remain always looſe. It is eaſier cleaned, and has the advantage of lighting the powder much quicker, and in a more perfect manner, than any breeching heretofore uſed. The locks of a double gun are nearer together, which renders it more convenient to cock the left lock. The exterior part of the breeching being ſloped in an obtuſe angular direction, conducts the eye quicker to the object, and makes the priming in the pan tend more to the anti-chamber. Guns on this principle are ſaid to be ſtronger than others: they will throw the ſhot more regular, with greater velocity, and are not ſo liable to looſe their ſhooting.

The jaws of the cock hold the flint in an oblique direction, which gives it more friction, increaſes the quantity of fire, and throws the fire cloſe up to the touch-hole. The web of the pan is rounded, which prevents the powder from lodging, ſo as to diſjoint the hammers. The pan is eaſier cleaned, the priming always kept dry, and the pan not liable to loſe it. The reſt for rifles, which does not exceed two inches in length, and one ounce in weight, may be uſed ſtanding or in any other poſition. A very heavy gun may be elevated or depreſſed with one hand, at pleaſure, and at the ſame time kept perfectly ſteady.

The head of the ſhot belt, which is ſo conſtructed as to contain various quantities of ſhot, is filled with accuracy, without loſs of time or hazard of ſpilling, and always contains a charge, as occaſion may require, ready to load with. This improvement on the ſhot-belt is equally applicable to the powder-flaſk.

Obſervations by the patentee.—Theſe guns have a triple advantage, viz the breeching, locks, and reſt. In loading they prime themſelves, owing to the cloſe connection of the touch-hole with the anti-chamber, which is an advantage very ſuperior to the guns on the old principle, they being made with wide exterior touch-holes, which muſt evidently tend to the diminution of the ſtrength of the charge. The powder-flaſk is made to contain the ſame quantity of powder as the chamber of the gun, which conſequently brings the powder into contact with the wadding or ſhot, and prevents the air from lodging ſo as to diminiſh the effect of the powder. In loading a double gun on the old principle, pellets of ſhot are apt to fall into the cylinder hole of the breech of the unloaded barrel, and ſtop the communication between the powder in the pan and the charge. Double guns, according to Mr. Wilſon's invention, are entirely prevented from this inconvenience, by having the interior touch hole elevated in the bottom of the chamber in a conical form, which prevents the pellets from lodging on it.

MR. ALEXANDER BRODIE'S (CAREY-STREET), *for his improved Form of making Steam-engine Boilers, and Steam-boilers for other Purpoſes, and of conſtructing the Flues for conveying the Heat to the ſame, by which the Conſumption of Fuel is conſiderably leſſened.*

The caſt-iron boiler may be made of any ſize, and the caſt-iron plates are made with flanges, to any ſize that may be wanted for the boiler, and put together with rivets or ſcrews, and nuts and paſteboard between the plates; and to prevent the boiler from giving way by force of the ſteam, there are ſeveral wrought-iron ſtays fixed in the middle of the boiler. The boiler ſo made ſtands upon iron, ſo that there is ſcarcely one quarter of an inch but what the fire has its full power over the bottom of it. There are two fire-places, and the flue round is done with brick, according to the height and width that may be required. The top of the boiler is flat, and covered with brick.

MR. E. R. DODD'S (CHANGE-ALLEY), *for various Improvements in the Conſtruction of Fire-places, &c.*

Theſe improvements conſiſt chiefly in reflectors placed near the grate; they are moveable, or made to ſlide horizontally in grooves, or on rollers, or otherwiſe, which will permit them to open at different angles, and at various diſtances from the grate. They may be fixed on hinges or otherwiſe, vertically, to the back of the fire-place; or they may be united to the ſides of the ſtove or grate. The reflectors may be made either of one entire piece, or ſeparated in the centre, or elſewhere, as may be judged to be moſt convenient, and they might be ſo conſtructed as to ſlide into a receſs formed in the wall, or to ſlide out, or turn completely round,

round, by which either ſide may be preſented to the fire, one of which only might be poliſhed, and the other japanned. In ſome caſes, the patentee conceives that it might be uſeful to make reflectors without either fixing them to the fire-place or the ſtove, in the manner of a fire-ſkreen, to ſtand upon legs, or in any other way.

The principal intention and advantages of the reflectors are, to augment the warmth of the room, without increaſing the conſumption of the fuel. They may be uſed on the firſt kindling of a fire, by being drawn forward at right angles, cloſe to the ſtove or grate, on each ſide; in which ſituation they will aſſiſt in producing a ſtrong draught, and cauſe the ſpeedy inflammation of the fuel in the grate. They may then be puſhed half-way back, that the heat from the ſides of the fire may impinge againſt them, and be reflected into the room; but when the fire has burnt clear, then the reflectors ſhould be thrown back, in order that the direct rays from both ſides of the fire may paſs into the room, from the front only, and thus raiſe the temperature of the air without adding to the conſumption of fuel, and at the ſame time allow a more extenſive view and benefit of the fire than has been obtained by any other mode.

Another invention mentioned in this ſpecification is that of an extinguiſher, or metal caſe ſo formed as completely to incloſe the ſtove with the fire, which will, when put on, exclude the air, and thereby put out the fire without removing the heated cinders, or creating any duſt or trouble; and it will ſave the coals in the grate or ſtove at the time of extinguiſhing the fire.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

DR. BARDSLEY has laid before this Society an elaborate paper on the Uſe and Abuſe of Popular Sports and Exerciſes, as a national Object, of which the following is an analyſis.—It is aſſumed that human nature requires bodily and mental recreation; and that the ſports and amuſements of mankind are diverſified by the influence of moral, political, and phyſical cauſes. The means of gratification are various and complex; the end ſimple and uniform. To eſcape from unpleaſant ſenſations, and to enjoy the pleaſure which ſympathy extracts from the intercourſe with fellow-man, gave riſe to that fondneſs for public diverſions and ſportive conteſts, diſplayed in the hiſtory of mankind. The influence of phyſical cauſes, in regulating the nature of theſe diverſions, may be eaſily conceived. The amuſements of the inhabitants of the temperate and frigid zones would depreſs and exhauſt the reſidents of a torrid clime. Hence the delight of the Aſiatic conſiſts in the enjoyment of thoſe pleaſures which are purchaſed with a ſmall portion of exertion. Phyſical cauſes have leſs controul than thoſe of a moral and political kind. Man is endued with a conſtitution which can adapt itſelf to every diverſity of clime and change of temperature.

According to the degree of civilization, will the public ſports and amuſements of a people partake, more or leſs, of the mixed character of corporeal and mental recreation. A diſplay of the arts can only flouriſh where the condition of man has been long meliorated by the enjoyment of moral and political advantages.

In ſpeaking of the athletic gymnaſtics among the ſtates of Greece, Dr. Bardſley ſays, the chief end of the inſtitution was perfection in the military character. Their philoſophers inculcated the doctrine by their precepts and example. Hence courage became aſſociated with every idea of patriotiſm, honour, and virtue. Another popular ſport among the Greeks depended on the conteſts of ferocious animals, whoſe natural antipathies were made uſe of, and deſignedly enflamed, to gratify a depraved and barbarous taſte: to the Greeks may be attributed fighting of cocks, and the diverſion of bull-fights. The former was introduced by Themiſtocles, as a religious feſtival. The latter had its riſe in Theſſaly, and was tranſported to Rome by Julius Cæſar.

The Romans carried every inſtitution of popular ſports to a height unknown to their firſt inventors; and the frequent ſpectacle of animals conflicting with each other in the games of the amphitheatres gradually hardened the public mind, and begat a neceſſity for diverſions of a more animated and dangerous tendency. Men were compelled to enter the liſts with wild beaſts; yet this was not to be compared

to the cruelty of the gladiatorial exhibitions, at which perſons of every age, ſex, and condition, attended. Hence ſtreams of blood flowed annually from ſeveral hundreds, or, perhaps, thouſands, of the wretched gladiators, in the various parts of the empire.

From the conſideration of the cuſtoms of Greece and Rome, Dr. Bardſley comes to the character and ſpirit of ſome of the ſports and exerciſes of the people of England, which ſeem to be interwoven with the cuſtoms and manners of the maſs of the inhabitants. Theſe are divided into (1.) The ſports which are derived from the animal creation: and (2.) The amuſements which depend upon bodily exerciſes and perſonal conteſts. With regard to the former, it is ſaid, that though, perhaps, none of them can be completely juſtified, yet they are not all entitled to equal condemnation. That claſs of diverſions purſued for the benefit of health and exerciſe, ſuch as *hunting*, where the enjoyment of pleaſure ſprings from the exertion of the active faculties, are not to be compared with thoſe cruel and depraved ſports which merely conſiſt in the torture and deſtruction of the animal, as *cock-fighting* and *bull baiting*. Amuſements of this kind were introduced among us by the Romans, when they conquered the iſland, and in the early part of our hiſtory they were generally practiſed. In the reign of Henry II. the jugglers made a profeſſion of training bulls, bears, and even horſes, for the purpoſe of baiting them with dogs. Cock-fighting was introduced in the ſame reign, and during the ſubſequent periods of our hiſtory it became general, and was countenanced by royal favour under the Stuarts. Dr. Bardſley now gives an account of many cruelties practiſed by our countrymen, and concludes this part of his eſſay by urging, that if it be deſirable to efface the harſh lineaments of rudeneſs, and a want of feeling nearly allied to brutality, then all barbarous diverſions ſhould be entirely aboliſhed; eſpecially, ſays he, let the ſport of bull-baiting be the firſt offering to be ſacrificed at the ſhrine of humanity and juſtice. A diverſion which has been characterized as inhuman, cruel, diſgraceful, and beaſtly, and which can excite nothing but brutality, ferociouſneſs, and cowardice; for its direct tendency is to debaſe the mind, deaden the feelings, and extinguiſh every ſpark of benevolence.

We now come to the amuſements which depend on bodily exerciſes and perſonal conteſts, and under this head Dr. Bardſley confines himſelf to the public exhibition of boxing, and the practice of the ſame art in deciding private and perſonal quarrels. Pugiliſm on a public ſtage is moſt probably a relic of a ſpecies of the gymnaſtics: it is a proſtitution of a manly and uſeful art, whether conſidered as an exerciſe calculated to inſpire fortitude and intrepidity, or to afford means of defence againſt perſonal inſult and violence. But when conſidered in the light of a public ſpectacle, or of furniſhing an opportunity for gambling ſpeculations, it is then viewed in all its naked deformity. It may be aſked, whether the art of boxing, by which inſtantaneous inſult may be avenged, or perſonal injury averted, is leſs dangerous than any other practice adopted by the inhabitants of the continent on ſimilar occaſions, and for ſimilar purpoſes? In anſwer to this queſtion, and in order to apologize for a cuſtom interwoven with our national manners and character, it is aſſumed that the imperfection of our nature compels us to acquire the art of ſelf-defence, as well as that of annoyance to others. From experience we learn the impoſſibility of extinguiſhing the paſſions of pride and reſentment, which, although they frequently involve him in miſery, are ſtill the ſources of ſome of his nobleſt qualities and attributes. As ſome portion of evil attaches itſelf to the beſt and wiſeſt ſyſtem of moral and civil reſtraint, that policy is the beſt which legiſlates for man as he is, and not altogether as he ought to be. Stifle the active energies of a reſolute mind, and you degrade the man into a poſitive ſlave. The feeling of reſentment is a ſalutary, if not inſtinctive proviſion of our common nature. Hence it becomes a queſtion of expediency as to the moſt preferable mode by which a man may be enabled to vindicate his own real or ſuppoſed wrongs. Accordingly, our author conceives that boxing may be conſidered as the moſt eligible means of offence and defence. It may be ranked among thoſe athletic exerciſes which impart addreſs and ſtrength to the body, and inſpire courage and fortitude in the mind. The government that would attempt, with a deſpotic and ſevere authority, to controul the exertions of ſelf confidence, and a moderate exerciſe of juſt reſentment, could only expect to rule over a nation of ſlaves. The open and ingenuous expreſſion of manly indignation might be repreſſed; but the rancourous feelings of malignant

revenge would be foſtered and encouraged. But no ſtate can, with any proſpect of ſucceſs, attempt ſuch an abſolute dominion over the paſſions of men. In other countries, where boxing is unknown, the modes of reſenting injuries, reſorted to by the common people, are full of danger and ferocity. In Italy, the ſtiletto is not only the weapon of the hired aſſaſſin, but is alſo kept ready in the boſom of the reſpectable citizen, to be plunged into the heart of his friend or neighbour upon any ſudden provocation from anger, or motive of revenge. In a note we are informed, that 1000 perſons fall victims annually in Rome to the ſtiletto, and not leſs than 400 murders are committed in the ſame ſpace of time in Naples by the dagger. In Holland, the mode of fighting among the common people is by ſharp knives, and the parties frequently maim, and ſometimes deſtroy each other. The government tolerates the ſavage practice.—In Virginia, and the other ſouthern ſtates of America, the moſt ſavage acts of barbarity are committed in the quarrels of the people. Gougeing—or thruſting out the eye from the ſocket—is one of the means reſorted to upon almoſt every perſonal diſpute. Mr. Weld ſays it was nothing uncommon to meet with perſons deprived of one or both eyes from this horrid practice. When the paſſions are under greater reſtraint, from the influence of laws, of climate, and of cuſtom, ſuch dreadful conſequences do not enſue from the quarrels of the populace. Yet in France, and many parts of Germany, the quarrels of the people are determined by a brutal appeal to force. Sticks, ſtones, and every dangerous kind of weapon are reſorted to for the gratification of paſſion or revenge. The moſt common and ſavage method of ſettling quarrels upon the Continent is the adoption of the Pancratium. The parties cloſe, and ſtruggle to throw each other down, at the ſame time the teeth and nails are not unemployed; they tear each other like wild beaſts, and never deſiſt but through an inability of inflicting more miſchief. From the conſideration of theſe facts, Dr Bardſley enters into an eulogium on boxing, as practiſed in this country. He obſerves, as a ſtriking fact, that in thoſe parts of the kingdom where pugiliſm is leaſt practiſed, and where perſonal diſputes are decided by the exertion of ſavage ſtrength and ferocity, a fondneſs for barbarous and bloody ſports prevail. In ſome parts of Lancaſhire *bull-baiting* and *man-ſlaying* are common practices. The knowledge of pugiliſm as an art is, in theſe places, neither underſtood nor practiſed. There is no eſtabliſhed rule of honour to ſave the weak from the ſtrong, but every man's life is at the mercy of his ſucceſsful antagoniſt. The object of each combatant in theſe diſgraceful conteſts is, to throw each other proſtrate on the ground, and then with hands and feet, teeth and nails, to inflict at random every poſſible degree of injury and torment. The county aſſizes at Lancaſhire afford many proofs of the miſchiefs of theſe ſavage combats: the Judges have attempted to ſuppreſs them, but without effect. On this account, Dr. Bardſley would have boxing encouraged, as a more manly and leſs dangerous mode of terminating the quarrels of the populace. He ſuggeſts, that in public ſchools and large manufactories ſome pains might be taken to introduce the ſyſtem of boxing and the laws of honour, by which it is regulated; and he feels confident that it would render the life of man more reſpected: barbarous propenſities would be ſubdued, and the preſent character of the county reſcued from the ſtigma of ſavage rudeneſs. To aboliſh all traces of the ſavage mode of conteſt already deſcribed, it is aſked if it would not be adviſable to hold forth prizes at wakes and public amuſements, for the encouragement of thoſe who excel in ſparring with mufflers. This trial of ſkill, force, and agility, would contribute, under due regulations, to invigorate the body, animate the courage, and effectually aboliſh the preſent dangerous and inhuman method of deciding perſonal conteſts.

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A Concerto for the Piano-forte, compoſed by J. P. Salomon, Eſq. with (ad libitum) Accompaniments for two Violins, Viola, Violoncello, two Oboes and two Horns, by G. Maſi. Dedicated to Mrs. Orm, by the Author. 8s.

This concerto, in which Mr. Salomon has introduced the ſubject of Hilliſberg's *pas ſeul*, was originally written for the violin, and in that form has been repeatedly performed at his annual concerts at the Opera rooms.

This production conſiſts of three movements, the ſtyle of which throughout is elaborate, in many inſtances ſpirited, and even brilliant, while in others it is delicate and impreſſive. The adroitneſs with which the compoſer has accommodated the piece to the inſtrument for which it is here deſigned, is highly creditable to his ingenuity and judgment: there is ſcarcely a paſſage that the niceſt connoiſſeur might not ſuppoſe to have been originally intended for the piano-forte: and ſo well do the notes in general lie for the hand, and ſuch uſeful practice will they be found by thoſe who are advancing to the higher excellencies of performance, that we cannot but recommend this piece to their earneſt attention.

"*Tell her I'll love her,*" *a Ballad, ſung by Mr. Incledon in the Songſter's Jubilee. Compoſed by William Shield, Eſq.* 1s. 6d.

This ſong, to which Mr. Shield has added a tranſpoſition for the uſe of thoſe ladies whoſe voices are *mezzi ſoprani*, is ſet in the ſimple Engliſh ſtyle, and furniſhes another ſample of the compoſer's genius for ballad and compoſition. The paſſages are in themſelves obvious, and perhaps not very novel; yet the general effect is ſufficiently uncommon to ſtrike every ear; and the ſentiment is ſo accommodated and enforced as to juſtify the favour with which the beſt judges receive this little effort of Mr. Shield's fertile fancy.

Number Seven of Voluntaries for the Organ. Compoſed by Samuel Weſley, Eſq. 2s.

What we have already ſaid of former productions of this kind from the pen of this able, ſcientific, and ingenious compoſer, may, in a general way, be applied to the preſent compoſition. Sound theory, happy contrivance, richneſs of combination, and unity of ſtyle, form its principal characteriſtics, and afford new proofs of thoſe powers and profeſſional accompliſhments on which we have ſo often had the pleaſure to deſcant.

An original Air, with Variations, for the Piano-forte. Compoſed and inſcribed to Miſs Georgiana Walker. by Richard Light. 1s. 6d.

This air, though not ſtrikingly original, is of a pleaſing character, and forms a very good vehicle for the variations by which it is ſucceeded. The progreſſive execution

execution is no trivial recommendation to the piece, ſince, if duly practiſed, it cannot fail to improve the power of the juvenile finger.

Marche et Valce pour le Piano-forte. Compoſées A. Saliſbury, chez Mr. Baker, par Louis Von Eſch. 2s. 6d.

This ſonata (for ſuch we venture to ſtyle it) conſiſts of more than the title announces; compriſing, beſide the march and waltz, an elegant *Aria* in *andante* time of ſix quavers, and forming in its *tout enſemble* an exerciſe of a taſteful and finiſhed deſcription.

"*Nobody coming to woo;*" *arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by S. Hale.* 1s.

This piece comes under the general deſcription we have often given to productions of this kind. The air is well calculated for the uſe to which Mr. Hale has applied it, and his digreſſive matter gives it the true form of a piano forte ſonatina.

Young practitioners will derive both amuſement and improvement from its ſtudy.

"*Does that gliſt'ning trembling Tear,*" *an Anſwer to the* "*Timid Tear,*" *written by Mr. E. Button. The Muſic by the Hon. Auguſtus Barry.* 1s. 6d.

The words of this little ſong are ſo far above mediocrity as to claim our particular notice. Of the muſic we cannot indicate equal approbation. The melody is inſipid, and out of all ſcientific order. Why do moſt amateurs either never ſtudy at all, or write firſt and ſtudy afterwards?

"*When Henry died,*" *a favourite Ballad. Compoſed by Mr. Rauzzini, and ſung at his Bath Concerts by Mrs. Aſhe. The Words by G. F. Williams, Eſq.* 1s. 6d.

The affecting pathos of the words of this ſong, aided by the graceful and expreſſive melody which Mr. Rauzzini has applied to it, cannot fail of ſecuring the admiration of every hearer of feeling and judgment.

"*If 'tis the Eye that ſpeaks the Heart,*" *a favourite Canzonet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to the Counteſs of Avran, by T. Phillips.* 1s. 6d.

This little ſong, without pretenſions to extraordinary praiſe, is far from deſtitute of merit The melody is natural and pleaſing, and the accompaniment is conſtructed with judgment.

"*The Marriage Contract, a favourite Air,*" *compoſed by J. Jonue. Danced by Miſs Adams, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte by John Monro.* 1s. 6d.

This is a pleaſant little rondo, and will be well received by all young practitioners. The paſſages are ſmooth and familiar, and favour the improving execution of the juvenile finger.

The Burial Service, Chaunt, Evening Service, Dirge, and Anthems, as they were appointed to be performed at the Funeral of Lord Viſcount Nelſon, Duke of Bronte, at St. Paul's Cathedral. Dedicated to the Biſhop of Lincoln, by John Page, Vicar Choral. 10s. 6d.

This muſic, ſelected from the works of Croft, Purcell, Greene, Handel, and Attwood, forms a handſome folio volume, and claims a place in the library of every lover of fine church compoſition. It is neatly and correctly printed on the beſt paper, and in every reſpect marks the zeal and liberality, as well as the profeſſional diligence of the compiler.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

THE Britiſh Gallery in Pall mall was opened to the inſpection of the public on the 17th of February. Some notices of the plan on which it is eſtabliſhed may be found in our Retroſpect for November. The regulations appear to be judicious; the conduct of the ſubſcribers has been liberal and impartial, and the artiſts in general ſeem to have exerted whatever power they poſſeſſed to render their productions worthy of the public attention. So far promiſes well, and leads us to think, as well as hope, that it is well calculated to anſwer the purpoſes for which it is inſtituted—the promotion of the fine arts in the United Kingdom.

That the arts want protection and encouragement is a very ſerious truth, and that aſſociations of artiſts for the purpoſe of forwarding a joint intereſt, have uſually terminated in ſuch diſagreements as one ſhould not expect among liberal minded men. Whatever may have been the cauſe, certain it is that even the Royal Academy has *not quite* fulfilled the very ſanguine hopes that were formed of it at its

commencement, when Sir Joshua Reynolds, in his first lecture, read on the 2d of January, 1769, detailed the admirable effects which might be expected to result from an academy in which the polite arts might be regularly cultivated, being at last opened among us by royal munificence. He begins as follows: "The principal advantage of an academy is that, besides furnishing able men to direct the student, it will be a repository for the great examples of the art. These are the materials on which Genius is to work, and without which the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or deviously employed."

The Lecture in which this remark was made was read in the year 1769 by a man, who, independent of his professional merit, composed the best rules for directing the studies and regulating the taste of the young artists, in a language that gave him a right to be classed among the most elegant writers of this country. His fifteenth, and last, discourse he read on the 10th of December, 1790, and died about twelve or fourteen months afterwards.

Had the expectation which we quoted from the first discourse been realized, it might be supposed that many men, "able to direct the student," would have become candidates for the vacant chair. Mr. West was elected without opposition; and however distinguished his talents as a painter, his warmest admirers did not expect him to compose such lectures as Sir Joshua Reynolds. He filled the station very respectably until the year 1806, when, for causes that he hints at in his letter, and which, from what has been reported, do not tell much in favour of the temper, cardour, or unanimity, of the royal academicians, he resigned.

Here was another opportunity for any of the great painters that the advantages of a royal academy must in the course of near forty years have matured, to have stepped forwards as candidates to succeed him. No such, we believe, appeared, and Mr. Wyat, *an architect*, was voted into the vacant chair. If, therefore, we may estimate the progressive advancement of the arts in the Royal Academy by the abilities of their president, the chronology is as follows. Sir Joshua Reynolds was the first; Mr. West, the second; and Mr. Wyatt, the third.

Leaving these points to the speculation of our readers, we proceed to the British Gallery, in which are exhibited 257 articles; some of which we recollect to have previously seen at the Royal Academy, and were highly gratified with seeing again. There are many new pictures of very great merit; and it is, on the whole, a most respectable collection, and highly honourable to the artists who have furnished it.

By Mr. West, late President of the Royal Academy, there are 15, and some of them in his best manner. Sir William Beechey, 3; Thomas Daniell, 3; H. Fuseli, 3; R. Freebairn, 7; G Garrerd, 2; T. Lawrence, 2; J. Opie, 6; W. Owen, 3; R. Smirk, 24, from the Arabian Nights; T. Stothard, 1; J. Northcote, 3; A. Callcot, 1; J. Turner, 2; I. Copley, 4; R. Westall, 10; James Ward, 4; Paul Sandby, 4; by the late J. Hamilton Mortimer, though last mentioned, yet in many respects first in professional abilities, there are 4.

"Through all the scenes his rapid stroke bestow'd,
Rosa's wild grace, and daring spirit glow'd;
In him—ah! lost, ere half his powers were shewn,
Britain perhaps an Angelo had known."

The landscape of one of these pictures, viz. *The Death of Orpheus*, was painted by Mr. Thomas Jones, who was a pupil of Mr. Wilson's, and for some years studied in Italy. The figures, by Mortimer, admirably assimilate with the landscape, and are drawn with great correctness and spirit.

The Meeting of Vortigern and Rowena, was part of a series of pictures which he intended to have painted from the English history, if death had not deprived the world of his abilities. It is elegantly conceived, and most exquisitely finished.

The Battle of Agincourt was intended for the same series, and has been engraved. The general objection to pictures of battles has been that they are all alike. To this censure the Battle of Agincourt is not liable. The figures, particularly that of David Gam, are characteristic: the monarch is indeed the English Alexander.

Sir Artegall, the Knight of Justice, and Zalus, his Iron Man. From Spenser's Faery Queen.

In the above picture this admirable artist displayed great and peculiar powers. The whole is conceived with propriety, and painted with great force and brilliancy. The extremities are not only correct, but characteristic. The figure of Sir Artegall was originally a striking resemblance of himself; as this was not intentional, to take away this idea of an individual portrait, he made some alterations in the face. We think that this one picture would completely refute an indi-

invidious character of the artiſt recently introduced in the Supplement to the laſt edition of Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, and written by a R. A. who obſerves, that "it is difficult to ſay what he would have excelled in at a more advanced period, who was unrivalled in nothing at the meridian of his powers; that his ſtyle was neither ideal nor that of *genial* nature; that he was the Hayman Reformator of his day, &c. &c. &c."

Theſe general aſſertions diſplay more acrimony than judgment, and if it were juſtifiable to indulge them, might be made with malign reference to the characteriſtic manners of the moſt diſtinguiſhed painters. What would the writer of the above remarks on Mortimer, think of a criticiſm on himſelf, where it was ſaid that his pictures were frequently filled with incoherent monſters, ſo capricious, that it would be very difficult to determine whether his works were in the higheſt degree ſublime, or eminently ridiculous?

The capital pictures here exhibited are numerous, and we ſhall in our next enter into a more particular examination of many of them. We have been informed that 13 were ſold the firſt week the exhibition opened. The rooms are elegantly fitted up, but the walls are covered with a paper of the brighteſt and moſt vivid ſcarlet, which fatigues and diſtreſſes the eye. It has alſo a bad effect on many of the pictures, as it overpowers the brighteſt reds, and will, we are apprehenſive, have this bad conſequence; if the artiſts raiſe the tone of their colouring to bear up againſt the glare of the walls, they can only look well in that place. In any ſober coloured room they will appear to be overcharged and extravagant.

Meſſrs. Boydell have publiſhed the ſupplementary number to their ſplendid edition of Shakeſpeare; and it contains *two admirable full length Portraits of their Majeſties, from the Pictures painted by Sir Wm. Beechey, and in his Majeſty's Collection.* The King, is engraved by Thomas Ryder, and Thomas Ryder, jun. and the Queen, by Benjamin Smith.

Othello, Act 5, Scene 2d. painted by J. Boydell, Eſq. and engraved by Wm. Lerey.

Midſummer Night's Dream, Act 4, Scene 1. painted by H. Fuſeli, R. A. and engraved by Thomas Ryder, and Thomas Ryder, jun.

Imogen; Cymbeline, Act 3, Scene 4, painted by R. Weſtall, R. A. and engraved by T. Gaugain.

Of the prints to this magnificent and national work we have often ſpoken; ſuffice it to ſay, that theſe are worthy of the preceding numbers. The laſt named, from Weſtall, is a very pleaſing ſingle figure of Imogen, in boy's cloaths, as ſhe is entering the cave; the very intereſting moment is thus beautifully deſcribed by the poet of nature.—IMOGEN. "No anſwer—then I'll enter. Beſt draw my ſword, and if my enemy but fear the ſword like me, he'll ſcarcely look on't."—Enters the cave.

Portrait of Admiral Lord Nelſon, from a Picture in the Poſſeſſion of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to whom this Print is, with permiſſion, dedicated. I. Hoppner, R. A. Portrait Painter to the Prince, pinxt. C. Turner, ſculpt. Publiſhed by Colnaghi, Cockſpur-ſtreet.

We in our Retroſpect for January noticed, with the approbation it well deſerved, a portrait of our lamented Admiral, publiſhed for Colnaghi, and copied from a picture painted by Hoppner. This, as well as that, deſerves, and we dare ſay will obtain, the attention and encouragement of the public. It is in mezzotinto, and it is a very ſpirited performance, and, conſidered as a whole, has a forcible effect.

We obſerved at the ſame publiſher's, many foreign portraits of remarkable characters, who at this moſt eventful period engroſs much attention on the Continent, and muſt be objects of great curioſity to ſuch as wiſh to inſpect the phyſiognomical characteriſtics of eminent men, or the preſent ſtate of the arts in other countries.

A Portrait of Admiral Lord Collingwood, dedicated, with permiſſion, to the Right Hon. Lady Collingwood; engraved by Mr. Say, from the original Portrait in her poſſeſſion. Publiſhed by Clay and Scriven, Ludgate-hill.

The preſent age abounds with heroes, and we rejoice to ſee that their countenances are delineated, engraved, and diſeminated, as an honour to their country, and as examples for the imitation of poſterity.

This is a very good portrait, and admitted by Lady Collingwood, and his Lordſhip's friends, to be a very ſtriking reſemblance. As it will unqueſtionably be conſidered as a proper companion print to Lord Nelſon, it is engraved in the ſame ſize as his Lordſhip's portraits, by Sir W. Beechey, Abbot, &c. and it is very well engraved.

Mr Ackerman continues his very uſeful publications. No. 3, of Chalk Heads, and No. 4, of Rudiments of Cattle, ſo admirably calculated for the uſe of thoſe who are learning to draw, have made their appearance. The firſt, contains Glyce-

rium, (vide Marmontell's Tales) and Elmira, from I. Agar; and alſo, two very characteriſtic heads, Comala, (vide Oſſian's Poems) and Deſdemona, from Emma Smith. The ſecond, drawn and engraved by Villiers Huet, has, as the three numbers which precede it, ſix prints, containing well drawn models of horſes, aſſes, pigs, and goats.

The publiſher finding theſe Rudiments of Animals ſo univerſally approved, has, for the farther uſe of ſuch as are ſtudying landſcape, extended the plan, by a book of *Rudiments of Trees*; the firſt number of which is juſt finiſhed, and, as we are happy to ſee, it is engraved (if we may be allowed the expreſſion) in ſtone, and printed at the Polyautographic Society's Office, No. 9, Buckingham-place, Fitzroy-ſquare, and No. 101, Strand. Of this admirable mode of multiplying copies of drawings critically correct, we have largely ſpoken in a former Retroſpect, and hope and believe there is every proſpect of its coming into univerſal notice. In landſcape it has a moſt happy effect. Had *Mr. Laporte's Rudiments of Trees* remained in a ſtate nearly equal to that in which they were originally publiſhed, the neceſſity of this drawing-book would have been ſuperſeded, but his engravings have been worn down, and *repaired* in ſuch a way ———

Of the juvenile performers at the German Theatre, every body has heard, and many of our readers have ſeen them. Of Maſter Frederic Schirmer, one of the principal performers, Miſs Emma Smith has drawn a very elegant little portrait. It has been very neatly and forcibly engraven by Cardon, and is publiſhed for Mr. Ackerman.

Gilray, who has been denominated the Hogarth of his day, continues to ſeize upon the paſſing occurrences, and contrives to place them in a very ludicrous point of view. He has recently engraved what he entitles *Tiddy Doll, the great French Gingerbread-baker drawing out a freſh Batch of Kings.*

The notified Tiddy Doll was delineated in the ſet of London cries, introduced into one of Hogarth's prints, and by perſons ſtill living is ſometimes mentioned as having delighted them in their boyiſh days by his tremendous feather, and bawling boaſt that his moſt delectable cakes "melted in the mouth like butter, and ran down the throat like a wheel-barrow," ſeemed to have attained as much celebrity as his ſituation and abilities entitled him to. Little was it to be expected that he ſhould, in the year 1806, become the prototype of the ſtill more notified *Napoleon Bonaparte!* Such however is the caſe, and that blazing meteor of his hour, is here moſt happily introduced drawing a freſh batch of his double-gilt mock-monarchs out of his family oven.

Mr. Gilray has diſplayed his uſual humour in another very ſpirited caricature, entitled *Le Diable Boiteux, or the Devil on Two Sticks, carrying John Bull to the Land of Promiſe.*

Portrait of John Hatſell, Eſq. James Northcote, R. A. pinxt. Charles Picart, ſculpt.

A chalk print, from a picture, No. 135, exhibited laſt year at the Royal Academy. It is a very fine portrait, and engraved in a ſuperior ſtyle. Publiſhed by Charles Picart, Clipſtone-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

We are happy to ſee that Mr. W. Owen, of Leiceſter-ſquare, has been elected a R. A. in the room of John Banks, Eſq.

The Truchſeſſian Gallery, of which we have largely ſpoken in former Retroſpects, is to be ſold by auction on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of March; and on the 22d, 23d, and 24th of April.

Having in former numbers had ſo frequent occaſion of noticing the portraits of Lord Nelſon, we cannot forbear noticing an exhibition that is now on the road to ſome of the provinces: we mean, an exact Fac-ſimile of the coffin, car, flags diſplayed at the time the remains lay in ſtate at Greenwich, &c. &c. &c. This will probably be popular, eſpecially at the ſea-ports, and is profeſſed to be intended to keep alive the memory of this great and gallant Briton, whoſe example will, we truſt, operate on ſurvivors, and whoſe memory will be held in perpetual reverence.

VARIETIES,

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. CARR, who has already favoured the world with his Stranger in France, and with his Travels round the Baltic, has lately made *the Tour of Ireland*, and is now preparing an Account of that almoſt unknown country, which he intends to publiſh under the title of THE STRANGER IN IRELAND. The work will make one elegant volume quarto, ſimilar to *the Northern Summer*, and will be embelliſhed with a variety of engravings by MEDLAND from drawings by Mr. CARR.

MISS OWENSON, a native and reſident of the North of Ireland, and authoreſs of the Novel of the Novice of St. Dominic, is engaged on another work relative to the Domeſtic State of the Yeomanry and Peaſantry of Ireland, a ſubject which ſhe intends to illuſtrate in a Paſtoral Tale, to be called *the Wild Iriſh Girl*.

Mr. HAYLEY with that active philanthropy which marks every action of his life, has addreſſed the following circular letter to the perſons who have honoured the intention of raiſing a public monument to Cowper by entering their names on the liſt of Subſcribers:

"Gratitude and integrity ſeem to require from me, at this time, an addreſs to the favourers of a plan, which I propoſed to the public, as a tribute due to a departed object of national eſteem and affection. To publiſh a Milton in three quarto volumes (including all the Manuſcripts of Cowper relating to Milton, at the price of ſix guineas, was a propoſal, that, with extenſive encouragement, might have gratified the wiſhes of Cowper's ardent admirers, and, in rendering a ſignal and juſt honour to him, might alſo have honoured the taſte of an enlightened and a liberal nation.

"Though the ſignature of ſeveral moſt reſpectable names ſeemed to afford an honorable ſanction to my firſt idea of a public Monument for my literary friend, yet I am now diſpoſed to relinquiſh that idea; and I zealouſly ſolicit, not only thoſe who have befriended it, but the public at large to co-operate with me in a new, and different, mark of regard to the memory of the poet, on a plan, which I haſten to explain, and to recommend to their favour.

"Since the publication of my firſt propoſal, a favourite godſon and nameſake of Cowper has had the misfortune to become an orphan at an early age. It has occurred to me, that I may improve the tribute of general reſpect to the memory of the poet, by converting his manuſcripts, relating to Milton, not into marble, but into a little fund, to aſſiſt the education and future eſtabliſhment of this intereſting orphan. I am confident that no tribute of reſpect to Cowper's memory could be more truly acceptable to his pure and beneficent mind than what I now propoſe; and I feel a pleaſure in believing, that I may gratify many of his admirers by affording them an opportunity of purchaſing the poſtumous poetry of my friend, and of indulging, at the ſame time, their feelings of tenderneſs and benevolence towards an orphan particularly endeared to the departed poet.

"It is therefore my preſent intention to print, not a Milton in three volumes, but the Latin and Italian poems of Milton tranſlated by Cowper (with all that remains of his projected Diſſertations on Paradiſe Loſt) in one handſome quarto, at the price of two guineas.

"I cheriſh a ſanguine hope, that the liberality of the public, and a general wiſh to teſtify affectionate reſpect to Cowper's memory, in a manner, that will appear, I truſt, peculiarly ſuited to the tenderneſs, and the beneficence of his character, may render ſuch a ſubſcription as I have now propoſed, in ſome degree adequate to the deſirable object in view.

"To thoſe, who have honoured me with their names for higher ſums on my former plan, it is my duty to ſay, that the perſons who have paid their money to the reſpective bookſellers mentioned in the firſt propoſal, are at liberty to reſume the whole, or what portion of it they think proper.

"If, on the contrary, they generouſly devote the whole ſum (ſubſcribed towards a Monument for Cowper) to the orphan godchild of the poet, I think it right to aſſure them, that, whatever may be raiſed by the preſent application to their liberality, will be veſted in two truſtees, SAMUEL SMITH, and JOHN SARGENT, eſquires, members of parliament, for the benefit of the Orphan, whom I have mentioned.

Feb. 4. 1806.

Felpham, near Chicheſter. W. HAYLEY.

"Cowper's tranſlations from the Latin and Italian poems of Milton are already tranſcribed for the preſs, from the copy that includes his lateſt corrections.

"All perſons inclined to befriend the publication here recommended to their favour, for the benefit of the poet's orphan Godchild, are reſpectfully requeſted to pay their intended contributions to Mr. JOHNSON of St. Paul's Church-Yard, or to Mr. EVANS, Pall-Mall.

"Thoſe, who have made their reſpective payments, in conſequence of a different propoſal,

poſal, are now gratefully deſired either to recal, or to confirm them at pleaſure.

Liſt of Subſcribers to a propoſal for raiſing a National Monument to Cowper by a publication of his Milton, in three volumes, at ſix guineas.

Rt. Hon. Henry Addington	10l	10s
R. H. Bennet, Eſq.	6	6
Samuel Boddington, Eſq.	6	6
Earl Cowper, ten ſets	63	0
Hon. E. S. Cowper, five ſets	31	10
C. Cowper, Eſq. four ſets	25	4
Mrs. Theodora Cowper	6	6
Lord Carlington,	10	10
George Courtenay, Eſq.	6	6
Mrs. Danby, Swinton, Yorkſhire	6	6
Marchioneſs of Exeter	6	6
The Rev. Mr. Greatheed	6	6
W. Guy, Eſq. Chicheſter	6	6
Mrs. Hay, Glynborne	6	6
The Lady Heſketh	10	10
William Huſkiſſon, Eſq.	6	6
Joſeph Hill, Eſq. Saville row	6	6
Miſs Johnſon	6	6
Mr. Johnſon, St. Paul's Church yard	10	10
T. Johnes, Eſq. Hafod	6	6
Mr. Livermore, Token houſe yard	6	6
The Lord Biſhop of Landaff	6	6
Mrs. Poole, Lavant	6	6
Rev. M. Powley, Dewsbury	6	6
Right Hon. William Pitt	10	10
Mrs. Joſeph Pratt	6	6
Mr. Richard Phillips	6	6
Samuel Roſe, Eſq.	6	6
Right Hon. Lord Sunderlin	6	6
Mrs. Anna Seward	6	6
John Sargent, Eſq.	6	6
Sir John Throckmorton, Bart.	6	6
H. Thornton, Eſq.	6	6
Rev. J. Twigge, Derby	6	6
Right Hon. John Trevor	6	6
Robert Wolſeley, Eſq.	6	6
Subſcribers to the Monument.		
Sir W. Wolſeley, Bart.	1	1
Lady Wolſeley	1	1
Rev. J. Jekyll Rye	2	2

An important work of Travels in India, through the countries of Myſore, Cannara, and Malabar, is announced by Dr. BUCHANAN of the Bengal medical eſtabliſhment. This deſirable publication is to appear under the patronage of the court of Directors, and it will form three ſplendid quartos.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT, author of the Poem of the Lay of the laſt Minſtrel, is preparing an edition of the long neglected works of JOHN DRYDEN.

A variety of Lives of Lord Nelſon have been announced from the price of ſix-pence to one hundred guineas. The three moſt conſiderable are, that by Meſſrs. ARTHUR and CLARKE, and that under the patronage of the new Earl, and another from the houſe of Mr. BOWYER of Pall-Mall. Each of them claims the recommendation of original materials, and as far as the ſubject itſelf is ſuſceptible of novelty of illuſtration, they all appear to be entitled to the patronage of the public.

Mr. DERRICK, of the Navy Office, is preparing for ſpeedy publication, Memoirs of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Royal Navy from the Reign of Henry the Seventh to the Year 1805.

Mr. EDMONSTON, author of a Treatiſe on the Egyptian Opthalmia, will ſhortly publiſh an Inquiry into the contagious Nature of Opthalmia, with a Hiſtory of the Symptoms and Treatment of ocular Inflammation in general.

A ſmall volume of original pieces, entitled Nugæ Poeticæ, containing, among other ſubjects, ſerio-comic obſervations on the Purſuits of Mankind.—An ode on the deſtruction of the Egyptian army of Amenophis the Third—Elegiac Verſes on Lord Nelſon, &c. &c. by Mr. W. A. HAILS, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, will appear in the courſe of the preſent month.

Mr. R. WRIGHT, of Wiſbeach, author of ſeveral theological tracts, is about to publiſh An Apology for Dr. Michael Servetus; including an Account of his Life, Perſecution, Writings, and Opinions, with a view of promoting the true ſpirit of Chriſtianity.

Mr. VANMILDERT is printing his Sermons at Boyle's Lecture, which will appear in a few weeks.

Dr. HENDERSON is preparing for the preſs a Tranſlation, with notes of M. Cabanis's works, entitled "Coup d'Œil ſur les Revolutions et ſur la Reforme de la Medicine."

Mr. MOUNSEY, of Baliol College, is editing The Proverbs of Ali, with a Latin Tranſlation, and notes by Cornelius Van Wæener. This work is printing at the Clarendon preſs, in one volume 4to.

Mr. J. H. PRINCE, an enterprizing bookſeller of Red Lyon Square, announces an account of his Life, Pedeſtrian Excurſions, and ſingular Opinions.

Mr. FLORIAN-JOLLY has examined with conſiderable attention what are called fairy-rings in meadows and other graſs lands, and he thinks they may be accounted for from the dung of horſes, fed on hay of a peculiar quality.

Mr. GEORGE SMART, who lately received from the Society of Arts, &c. the gold medal for his invention of an apparatus for ſweeping chimneys without the aid of boys, has lately given to the public a deſcription of an improved lathe, by means of which tent-poles, and things of a ſimilar kind, after they are ſawn into an octagonal figure, are with great diſpatch turned into ſmooth and ſtraight cylinders. He ſays, that by this machine a pole of yellow deal, five feet and a half long, and two inches in diameter, can be turned from an octagonal priſm to a perfect cylinder in half a minute, and an aſh-pole, of the ſame ſize, in one minute. Two men to turn the wheel, and one to work the tools, will turn ſix hundred deal-poles in twelve hours.

A ſum-

A Summary of Mr. BRANDE's experiments on guaiacum was read to the Royal Society, at one of its meetings in January: from which it appears, that in 100 grains of that ſubſtance there were 22½ of water and oil; of empyreumatic oil about 30; carbon 30; lime 9; carbonated hydrogen gas about 8. On the ſame and on a ſubſequent evening was read a letter from F. A. KNIGHT, Eſq. to the Preſident, on the deſcent of the roots, and the elongation of the germs of plants: in this the author has endeavoured to determine whether the deſcent of the roots of plants was the effect of an inherent principle, or the conſequence of mechanical gravitation; and he determines that gravitation is the ſole cauſe of the deſcent of roots and aſcent of germs; and that both diverge in all directions, when under the influence of equal preſſure.

Mr. HATCHETT has laid before the Royal Society a third communication on artificial tanning: he finds that all gums, reſins, and balſams, yield this ſubſtance on being treated with nitric acid. They all yield at one operation a certain quantity of this matter; but if the proceſs be continued too long the product is deſtroyed.

A ſpear-head, found at Gringley Carrs Common, Nottingham, has been exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries. It is ſaid to be of Roman origin, and to have been made of Corinthian braſs. Mr. LYSONS, on the ſame evening, furniſhed ſome facts reſpecting the origin and hiſtory of ſugar: from theſe it appears that the ancients had nothing but honey; and that till about the year 620 of the preſent æra ſugar-cane was wholly unknown. The diſcovery is aſcribed to a Venetian, who called it honey-cane. It is only about 200 years ſince refined ſugar was introduced into Europe from China by the Portugueſe and Engliſh. Dr. GARTHSHORE has exhibited before this learned body a letter from Mary de Medicis, Queen of France, to her daughter Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the Firſt. According to the cuſtom of thoſe times, it was ſealed with two ſeals united by a narrow tape or ribbon.

Mr. NICHOLSON has invented a ſecret lock of more than ſix thouſand combinations: it poſſeſſes the following requiſites: 1. That certain parts of the lock are variable in poſition through a great number of combinations, only one of which will allow the lock to be opened or ſhut. 2. This laſt combination is variable at the pleaſure of the poſſeſſor. 3. It is not poſſible, after the lock is cloſed and the combination diſturbed, for any one, not even the maker himſelf, to diſcover by any examination what may be the proper ſituation of the parts required to open it. 4. Trials of this nature will not injure the work. 5. It requires no key; and, 6. It is as eaſily opened in the dark as in the light. This lock conſiſts of four wheels, and by adding a fifth, the combinations would be increaſed to nearly ſixty thouſand.

Mr. ROBERT HARRUP has made ſome experiments which ſeem to prove that the ſmut in wheat exiſts in the ſeeds, and is greatly remedied by being ſteeped in lime previouſly to its being ſowed.

From experiments made by M. VAUQUELIN on gum Arabic and gum Adracanth, it ſhould ſeem that they contain 1. A calcareous ſalt, moſt frequently acetate of lime; 2. Sometimes a malate of lime; 3. Phoſphate of lime; and, 4. Iron, which is probably united alſo with phoſphoric acid.

The Galvanic Society at Paris have attempted, but without ſucceſs, to follow M. Pacchiani in the decompoſition of the muriatic acid. After a ſeries of accurate experiments, they declared it as their opinion, that the Profeſſor was deceived as to the nature of the acid which it was announced that he obtained, and that it was probably produced by ſome animal or vegetable ſubſtance employed in the apparatus: they add alſo that they do not think it poſſible to effect any thing by the action of the Galvanic pile, but a decompoſition of the water uſed in the experiment.

M. CURAUDEAU has given two methods for purifying oil:—the firſt is, "To one hundred parts of rape-oil one part of ſulphuric acid is to be added, diluted with ſix times its weight of water; the mixture ſhould be ſtrongly agitated, and as ſoon as this is completely finiſhed, it is left till the oil becomes clear, and when it is perfectly clear the purification is effected." The action of the ſulphuric acid in this proceſs conſiſts in depriving the oil of all its humidity, though it is itſelf mixed with water, and in ſeparating from it a ſubſtance, the preſence of which diminiſhes the energy of the combuſtion of the oil, covers the wick with charcoal, and produces much ſmoke; on the abſtraction of theſe principles, which are foreign to the oil, depends its quality of giving a good light. The ſecond method is, "To one hundred parts of rape-ſeed oil ten parts of water are to be put, to which has been

been added one part of wheaten flour; the mixture is to be well agitated, and then to be heated until all the water has been evaporated, or till the oil has ceaſed to have any union with the ſubſtances which it held in ſuſpenſion." M. Curaudeau was led to this experiment from what is obſervable in the ſauce called *melted butter*, which when too much boiled is ſeparated into the thick part that occupies the bottom of the veſſel, while the other part is clear, and floats above. The lower ſubſtance is the caſeous part of the butter united with the flour that has been added, and which the action of the fire has ſeparated from the oil. The upper ſubſtance is the butter deprived of all foreign matter, and is in fact purified butter.

The following reſults have been given from experiments made on the torpedo by Meſſrs. HUMBOLDT and GAY LUSSAC: 1. Though the ſtrength of the torpedo is far inferior to that of the gymnotus, it is equally capable of cauſing painful ſenſations. 2. The gymnotus gives the moſt violent ſhocks, without any exterior movement of the eyes, the head, or the fins; but the torpedo ſuffered a convulſive movement of the pectoral fins each time it gave a ſhock. 3. The powers of theſe fiſh cannot be excited at pleaſure; they muſt be irritated before they will give a ſhock; of courſe the action depends on the will of the animal. 4. The ſhock is felt as well on touching with one finger a ſingle ſurface of the electric organs, as on applying the two hands to the two ſurfaces at once. 5. When an inſulated perſon touches the torpedo with a ſingle finger, the contact muſt be immediate, as no ſhock will be felt if a conducting body, of metal for example, be interpoſed between the finger and the organ of the fiſh; but if both hands are uſed, one touching the fiſh, and the other the metal, a ſevere ſhock will be felt. 6. The moſt ſenſible electrometer manifeſts no electrical tenſion in the organs of the torpedo, in whatever way it is applied. The leaſt injury on the brain of the torpedo deſtroys its electric powers.

The Norwegian Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, as the univerſal legatee of the late counſeller Hammer, inherits a valuable collection of books, manuſcripts, ſubjects in natural hiſtory, and a ſum of about 20,000 crowns. One third of the intereſt of this capital is to be employed in augmenting the collection, and the other two thirds are to be expended in the encouragement of natural hiſtory in Norway.

The inhabitants of Aſti have raiſed a ſubſcription for defraying the expence of a monument to the memory of Alfieri, ſurnamed the Italian Sophocles. Its execution is committed to Comolli the ſculptor, profeſſor at the univerſity of Turin, who is daily giving freſh proofs of his talents in an art which he cultivates with equal order and ſucceſs.

The learned Abbé Marini is engaged in the publication of a work on all the manuſcripts written on papyrus. Of theſe there are a great number at Rome and Bologna, and he introduces all that are known to exiſt. Moſt of them have never been publiſhed and though the articles themſelves are principally contracts, public documents, &c. and of the latter ages, this collection will nevertheleſs prove intereſting to the ſtudy of antiquities, of hiſtory, of the knowledge of manners in general, of language, and of diplomacy in particular.

An Inſtitution for the Deaf and Dumb, which has been eſtabliſhed within theſe few years, and deſerves the particular attention of enlightened men, exiſts at Kiel in Holſtein. It is under the direction of M. Pfingſten, a man of the moſt ſimple character, who was originally a drummer to a regiment. All his attainments are conſequently owing to his own exertions. He invented without any aid, his ſyſtem of inſtruction for the deaf and dumb, which differs eſſentially from thoſe of M. de l'Epée and M. Sicard, of which he had never heard. The Prince royal of Denmark, during his late viſit at Kiel, paida viſit with a numerous retinue, to the Inſtitution of M. Pfingſten. The German journals ſtate that his pupils underſtand from the mere motion of the lips all that is ſaid to them, and reply in writing or verbally. They add, that M. Pfingſten has likewiſe invented a telegraph, at which they may be employed with advantage to the ſtate.

A work of uncommon labour and magnitude has been for ſome years in the courſe of publication, by ſeveral profeſſors and literati of the univerſity of Göttingen. It is entitled A General Hiſtory of the Arts and Sciences from their Revival to the Concluſion of the Eighteenth Century. According to the plan, the whole work is to be divided into eleven ſections. The firſt contains, General Hiſtory of Science and Literature, by way of introduction to the ſucceeding ſections, and was publiſhed by M. Eichhorn in two volumes. The latter part of the ſecond volume has not yet appeared.

Section

Section II. Hiſtory of the Fine Arts. Of this ſection the public has been preſented with the hiſtory of the arts of deſign by Profeſſor Fiorillo, in three parts, containing the hiſtory of painting in Italy and in France. Section III. Hiſtory of the Belles Lettres, of Poetry, and of Eloquence. Profeſſor Bouterwick has written the hiſtory of the Belles Lettres to the preſent time in three parts. The two firſt contain the hiſtory of Italian Literature, and the third that of Spaniſh Literature, with a ſupplement on the Literature of Portugal. Section IV. Hiſtory of Philology. Two parts of the hiſtory of claſſical literature, by M. Hieren, are all that have yet appeared, it will be continued. Section V. Hiſtory of Hiſtorical Sciences. This ſection has been retarded by the death of Profeſſor Schönemann, who had undertaken it, and by various accidents which have befallen thoſe to whom this department was committed after his death. Section VI. Hiſtory of Philoſophy. This part, the production of M. Buhle, is in ſix volumes, the laſt of which goes down as far as Kant Notwithſtanding the departure of the author for Moſcow the work will be completed. Section VII. Hiſtory of Mathematical Sciences. The public has already, the Hiſtory of Military Science, by M. Hoyer, finiſhed in two parts; and the Hiſtory of Mathematics by Käſtner. The latter had compoſed four parts of his hiſtory, which comes down to the latter half of the ſeventeenth century, when the hand of death overtook him. In caſe the author had been able to continue it, he would undoubtedly have been obliged either to alter his plan which is too bibliographical, or to confine it within a ſmaller compaſs. His work, however, preſents the richeſt and moſt uſeful materials for the hiſtory of that ſcience. The attentive reader may eaſily diſcover in it the progreſs of the ſcience, and perhaps would not exchange it for a hiſtory of the ſcience, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the word, if it were not animated by the genius of Käſtner. It is unneceſſary to obſerve that in the continuation of this work, a better plan will be adopted. Section VIII. Hiſtory of the Natural Sciences. Of theſe have appeared, the Hiſtory of Chemiſtry, by the late M. Gmelin, complete in three volumes; the Hiſtory of Natural Philoſophy, by Profeſſor Fiſcher, in five parts; of which the fifth goes down to the laſt quarter of the eighteenth century, to Prieſtley; ſo that it is nearly concluded, Section IX. Juriſprudence. This part has been delayed by the death of the perſon who was engaged upon it. Section X. Theology. The firſt part of the Hiſtory of Practical Theology, by Dr. Ammon, has appeared. The Hiſtory of the Explanation of the Holy Scriptures by Dr. Meyer, in three parts, is almoſt finiſhed. Section XI. Hiſtory of Medicine. This has been purpoſely reſerved for the laſt, on account of the new diſcoveries. By the above ſketch it appears that out of the eleven ſections, eight are already completed or are drawing more or leſs towards a concluſion, and that two others have been retarded only by the death of the reſpective writers. Of the ſections which are ſtill in hand, the public has ſtill to expect, in the ſecond, the Hiſtory of Sculpture and Architecture; in the third, the Hiſtory of the Belles Lettres of the other countries; in the fourth, the Hiſtory of Archæology; in the eighth, the Hiſtory of Natural Hiſtory, with that of Rural Economy, and Technology; and in the tenth, the Hiſtory of Dogmatic and Moral Theology. When the immenſe extent of the undertaking is conſidered, it will not excite wonder that it is not yet completed, but rather that ſo much has been already performed in the comparatively ſhort ſpace of eight years. The moſt important parts that are ſtill wanting, namely, Natural Hiſtory, Dogmatical Theology, Morality, and Archæology, have been confided to men whoſe names alone ſufficiently guarantee the excellence of their productions, ſo that no doubt can be entertained of the ſpeedy completion of thoſe departments.

Dr. HEIRN, of Berlin, has publiſhed the following note relative to the ſhower of peaſe which is aſſerted to have fallen at Landſhut, in Sileſia.—"The privy counſellor Von Jetſchke has tranſmitted to me a certain quantity of the grains which fell at Landſhut, and in its vicinity, during a violent ſtorm. At firſt ſight, I took them to be ſeeds; but having ſoaked them in water, I diſcovered that they were tubercles, ſuch as are frequently ſeen growing at the roots of various plants. I was at a loſs to decide whether they were the produce of the *orchis*, the *ſpiræa filipendula*, or the *ranunculus ficaria*. M. Schröder, the apothecary, ſoon convinced me that theſe tubercles belonged to the root of the *ficaria*. This plant, which Linnæus likewiſe calls *chelidonium minus*, delights in aquatic ſituations. An enormous accumulation of theſe roots was probably formed

formed in a very confined cavity, whence they may have been carried by a whirlwind. In this caſe they muſt naturally have deſcended in a ſhower. Our celebrated chemiſt, Klaproth, has ſhewn me the firſt and ſecond volumes of the New Journal of Chemiſtry, publiſhed by Gehler, who there gives a very intereſting account of ſimilar ſhowers of peaſe or ſeed. For the reſt, theſe tubercles contain a farinaceous ſubſtance reſembling that which is extracted from potatoes, turnips, and other roots. It would be both uſeful and profitable to cultivators to make themſelves acquainted with the *ficaria*, and to avail themſelves of its valuable properties."

The collection of antiques belonging to the King of Pruſſia, is much more numerous and important than is generally imagined. The number of ſtatues is at leaſt one hundred and fifty. It contains more than three hundred buſts, bas-reliefs, &c. and more than fifty ſmall figures in bronze, which deſerve particular notice. Among theſe monuments, many poſſeſs the higheſt merit, and would adorn the largeſt and moſt celebrated collections. As they are at preſent arranged, they are not ſeen to advantage, nor does the collection appear numerous. If they were placed in one capacious gallery, they would enſure the admiration even of thoſe who have ſeen the grand muſeums of the ſouthern regions of Europe. The lively intereſt which the King of Pruſſia takes in all eſtabliſhments eminently uſeful to the ſciences and the arts, encourages a hope that he will ſtill enrich the capital of his dominions with an extenſive general muſeum, capable of compriſing the numerous treaſures of art belonging to his houſe. Berlin, which already poſſeſſes ſo many means of inſtruction, ſo many inſtitutions which contribute to the improvement of the arts and ſciences, would be an infinite gainer by the foundation of ſuch a muſeum.

The annual exhibition of works of art, at Zurich, took place laſt year in the month of May. The buſt of Lavater executed in white marble by M. Danneger of Stutgard, was admired by all the connoiſſeurs, and was conſidered by them as the maſter-piece of the whole exhibition. This buſt, ſomewhat larger than life, repreſents Lavater in his ordinary dreſs and with a modern mantle, intended for the monument which the countrymen of Lavater are about to erect to his memory.

Dr. Struve, a ſkilful phyſician of Gorlitz, has invented a machine, the object of which is to apply galvaniſm to the purpoſe of diſtinguiſhing real from apparent death.

Mr. William Haas of Baſil, a ſkilful engraver of characters, propoſes to publiſh an edition of the Old Teſtament in the Hebrew language, with characters which he has recently engraved. From a ſpecimen of this edition, it appears that he has completely ſucceeded in giving a diſtinct form to ſuch letters as have ſome reſemblance, and in giving to the general appearance a typographic harmony pleaſing to the eye. For the text he will follow the juſtly-eſteemed edition of Vander Hoogt, publiſhed at Amſterdam, in 1705. Mr. Haas has already printed in Hebrew, for the uſe of the Jewiſh worſhip, different works, the execution of which has procured him the commendations of thoſe moſt converſant with the oriental languages.

The Inſtitution for the Deaf and Dumb at Leipſick, is gradually becoming a moſt uſeful eſtabliſhment. It contains upwards of twenty pupils, who have all learned to ſpeak diſtinctly, and the moſt forward of whom comprehend what is ſaid to them by the motion of the lips. They are inſtructed in religious knowledge, reading, writing, accounts, &c.

The celebrated Dr. Gall was forbidden at Dreſden, to receive any females among the ſubſcribers to his lectures. He ſtill continues his peregrinations with a view to eſtabliſh his new doctrines. From Dreſden he proceeded to Torgau where he viſited with his uſual ſucceſs the hoſpital and the houſe of correction. From Torgau he repaired to Halle, and thence to Jena, where he had among his auditors the ducheſs Anna Amelia of Saxe Weimar, who was accompanied by the venerable Wieland. A particular account of his ſyſtem will be given in our next.

M. KLAPROTH, a ſhort time before his death, diſcovered that the ſolution of the metallic oxydes in alkalies are as eaſily precipitated in their metallic ſtate, by the other metals ſoluble in the ſame alkalis, as the acid ſolutions of theſe metals are by phoſphorus. He has made a very ingenious application of this proceſs to the analyſis of tin ores. In the operation, tungſtein is ſeparated from tungſtate of ammonia, by the addition of zinc, in the form of black flakes.

M. Benzenberg, profeſſor of phyſic and aſtronomy at Duſſeldorp, has given an account of twenty eight experiments made with balls well turned and poliſhed, which were cauſed to fall from a height of

262 French

262 French feet. At a medium they produced five lines deviation towards the eaſt, according to the determination of the plumb-line, and the theory gives four lines and ſix-tenths. Theſe experiments were made in the coal-mines of Schebuſch, and are an additional proof of the rotatory movement of the earth.

An accurate map of Holland may be ſhortly expected. The ſame precautions have been uſed in this buſineſs as in the meaſurement of the degree of the meridian. M. De Zach has publiſhed in his Journal the chart of the triangles which have been completed. They are joined to thoſe which M. Delambre made for the great meridian; and the diſtance from Dunkirk to Montreal has been taken for the firſt baſe. The Batavian Republic have entruſted the direction of this map to Colonel KRAYENHOFF.

M. COULOMB, who formerly made many experiments on the effects of friction, has publiſhed a Memoir on the Effect of Heat on Magnetiſm. At 200 degrees two-fifths of it are deſtroyed, and the whole at 700 degrees.

Very intereſting intelligence may be ſoon expected from the expedition undertaken by Captain Lewis and others in America, who aſcended the river Miſſouri in ſearch of a paſſage to the South Sea.

The work of the governmental ſurvey in France has proceeded with great activity. Two thouſand perſons are ſaid to be employed in it.

M. LARTIGUE has at length completed a large and beautiful map of America in relief. The mountains, iſlands, and the tints of the ſea, are all exhibited in a manner moſt capable of intereſting thoſe who make geography their ſtudy.

At Peterſburg has been publiſhed a fine hydrographical Chart of the White Sea, in which the coaſts, gulphs of that ſea, and a part of the Northern Ocean, have been laid down trigonometrically. The depths have been carefully ſounded; and ſix of the principal points of the coaſts have been determined by aſtronomical obſervations. This chart has been the labour of four years: General KAUTOUZOFF is the author.

A ſociety is eſtabliſhed at Peterſburg, under the name of Muſæum Alexandrinum, for the purpoſe of making a collection of works of art of all kinds, and to combine with it a collection of the beſt ſcientific works and journals.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

DYSPEPSIA	11
Aſthenia Senilis	2
Hypochondriaſis	5
Chloroſis	11
Menorrhagia	3
Fluor Albus	5
Hæmoptyſis	1
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	3
Peripneumonia Notha	5
Hydrops Pectoris	1
Rheumatiſmus	7
Podagra	1
Epilepſia	3
Hepatitis Chronica	6
Pneumatoſis	4
Nephritis calculoſa	2
Hæmorrhois	1
Dyſenteria	2
Diarrhœa	5
Rubeola	8
Morbi Infantiles	17
Morbi Cutanei	15

In the above liſt no individual diſeaſe appears particularly prominent. There has of late been no epidemic. One of the caſes of dyſpepſia noticed in the catalogue might be accounted for from the decayed condition of the teeth, by which they were rendered unequal to the due performance of their appropriate office.

When it is conſidered how much health and life itſelf depend upon the perfect aſſimilation or *incorporation* of the food—that ſuch an aſſimilation muſt be preceded by an adequate digeſtion,—and that this latter proceſs cannot be well effected without a previous and ſufficient maſtication, the function of the teeth will appear to approach in dignity and conſequence to that even of the moſt important viſcera. The wanton or unneceſſary extraction of a tooth ought to be avoided, not on account merely of the momentary pain of the operation,

tion, or of the appearance of dilapidation which it gives to the face, but becauſe it involves the loſs of one of the inſtruments moſt eſſentially and intimately connected with the preſervation of vigour and the continuance of vitality.

By medical inquirers who have taken pains to ſearch into this particular ſubject, it has been remarked, that one of the circumſtances that have almoſt invariably attended among the phenomena of old-age, is the unimpaired integrity of the teeth. Their decay, which for the moſt part accompanies, cannot fail likewiſe to contribute to and accelerate that gradual reduction of ſubſtance and of ſtrength which ſo uniformly characterizes the more advanced ſtages of our exiſtence.

It is of high moment that parents and others connected with the ſuperintendance of perſons in very early life, ſhould ſufficiently attend to and feel the importance of theſe remarks.

It ought not to be overlooked, that while the ſtate of the teeth produces an effect on the ſtomach, the diſeaſed condition of the latter is not unfrequently communicated to the former.

One of the caſes of typhus fever alluded to in the catalogue is alarming, and will not improbably prove fatal, in conſequence of being complicated with a conſumptive affection. The corroborating and ſtimulating remedies neceſſary for the one, being directly calculated to aggravate the ſymptoms and increaſe the danger of the other.*

A perſon has recently been attended by the writer of this article, who died of a fairly exhauſted excitability. It is remarkable that his wife, who had been in that relation for nearly fifty years, ſurvived her intimate aſſociate only a few weeks, without any apparent or aſſignable cauſe of diſeaſe, except the diſruption of ſo long an union, and amalgamation, as it were, of minds.

The vital principle of two individuals may, from congeniality or habit, be ſo identified or combined, that it would be impoſſible to deſtroy the one without fatally injuring the other. It is ſomewhat like that ſympathy by which if the right eye, in conſequence of weakneſs or diſeaſe, become blind, the left ſeldom retains long afterwards its capacity of viſion.

Several inſtances of diſeaſe have very recently occurred, which aroſe evidently from want of occupation. "Employment is every thing."* For diſorders characterized by languor, the radical remedy is exertion. Leiſure, in its phyſical operation, is not ſeldom almoſt equally injurious with licentiouſneſs. Buſineſs attended with extreme care and uneaſineſs, is perhaps more deſirable than the having no ſubject at all of uneaſineſs or care. An atmoſphere, however contaminated, proves leſs certainly and immediately deſtructive than an abſolute vacuum. In the laborious and luxurious extremes of ſociety, the ſame effect may be obſerved to originate from cauſes apparently oppoſite.

The former, by a total deprivation of hope, the latter by poſſeſſing ſo much as to have nothing left to hope for, are too apt to take refuge in debauchery or exceſs. In either caſe a ſimilar calamity eventually enſues. If indiſcretion of this kind merely curtailed life, it might admit of ſome apology, or even of vindication; but a forced hilarity, or an artificially induced ſtupefaction, does not, like the guillotine, ſeparate at once the ſlender thread of vitality. For the moſt part it produces this effect through the medium of a ſlow and agonizing diſeaſe. A laborious and protracted interval of dropſy, ſchirrous liver, palſy, or ſome other equally fearful diſorder, in moſt inſtances occurs between the loſs of a capacity for enjoying life, and the period of its ultimate and entire extinction.

Death is the laſt, but not the worſt, reſult of intemperance.

J. Reid.

Grenville ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare,
Feb. 24, 1806.

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* The Pariſian practice, which the Reporter had an opportunity, ſome years ago, of obſerving at the Hotel-Dieu, in febrile complaints, would not interfere with an inflammatory or tubercular affection of the lungs. It conſiſted principally of bleeding, ptiſans, and *du vin*, which laſt was in fact wine only to the eye. It was weaker than our ſmall-beer, and was ſingularly well calculated to induce that degree of diarrhœa which ought to be particularly guarded againſt in fevers of extreme debility.

* Paley.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In February, 1806.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

WE have now to record the treaty of peace between France and Auſtria, to which we referred in our laſt, and which was ſigned and ratified on the 26th and 27th of December.

Treaty of Peace between Auſtria and France.
(Official Copy.)

His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, equally animated with a deſire to put an end to the calamities of war, have reſolved to proceed without delay to the concluſion of a definitive Treaty of Peace. This treaty contains 24 articles, of which the following are the principal, and indeed the only ones that are intereſting to thoſe ſtates who are not immediately concerned in the treaty.

ARTICLE I. There ſhall be from the date of this day, peace and friendſhip between his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, their heirs and ſucceſſors, their ſtates and ſubjects reſpectively, for ever.

II. France ſhall continue to poſſeſs in property and ſovereignty the duchies, principalities, lordſhips, and territories beyond the Alps, which were before the preſent treaty united and incorporated with the French empire, or governed by the laws and government of France.

III. The Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, for himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, recognizes the diſpoſitions made by his Majeſty the Emperor of France, King of Italy, relative to the principalities of Lucca and Piombino.

IV. The Emperor of Germany and Auſtria renounces, as well for himſelf as for his heirs and ſucceſſors, that part of the ſtates of the Republic of Venice, ceded to him by the treaties of Campo Formio and Luneville, ſhall be united in perpetuity to the King of Italy.

V. The Emperor of Germany and of Auſtria acknowledges his Majeſty the Emperor of the French as King of Italy; but it is agreed that, in conformity with the declaration made by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, at the moment when he took the Crown of Italy, that as ſoon as the parties named in that declaration ſhall have fulfilled the conditions therein expreſſed, the crowns of France and Italy ſhall be ſeparated for ever, and cannot in any caſe be united on the ſame head. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany binds himſelf to acknowledge, on the ſeparation, the ſucceſſor his Majeſty the Emperor of the French ſhall appoint to himſelf as King of Italy.

VI. The preſent Treaty of Peace is declared to comprehend their Moſt Serene Highneſſes the Electors of Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden, and the Batavian Republic, allies of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, in the preſent war.

VII. The Electors of Bavaria and Wirtemberg having taken the title of King, without ceaſing nevertheleſs to belong to the Germanic Confederation, his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria acknowledges them in that character.

VIII. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, as well for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as for the princes of his houſe, their heirs and ſucceſſors reſpectively, renounces certain principalities, lordſhips, domains and territories. [Theſe are ſpecified in the Treaty, which declares alſo by whom they are hereafter to be held.]

XIV. Their Majeſty the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and his Moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Baden, ſhall enjoy over the territories ceded, as well as over their ancient eſtates, the plenitude of ſovereignty, and all the rights reſulting from it, which have been guaranteed to them by his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, in the ſame manner as his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, over their German ſtates. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, both as Chief of the Empire, and as co-eſtates, engages himſelf not to oppoſe any obſtacle to the execution of the acts which they may have made, or will make, in conſequence.

XV. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, as well for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, as for the princes of his Houſe, their heirs and ſucceſſors, renounces all the rights, as well of ſovereignty as of paramount right to all pretenſions whatſoever, actual or eventual, on all the ſtates, without exception, of their Majeſties the Kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and of his moſt Serene Highneſs the Elector of Baden, and generally on all the ſtates, domains, and territories, compriſed in the circles of Bavaria, Franconia, and Suabia, as well as to every title taken from the ſaid domains and territories; and reciprocally, all pretenſions, actual or eventual, of the ſaid ſtates, to the charge of the houſe of Auſtria, or its princes, are, and ſhall be, for ever extinguiſhed.

XVII. His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon guarantees the integrity of the empire of Auſtria in the ſtate in which it ſhall be in conſequence of the preſent Treaty of Peace.

XVIII. The High Contracting Parties acknowledge the independence of the Helvetic Republic, as eſtabliſhed by the Act of

Mediation, as well as the independence of the Batavian Republic.

XX. All commercial communications and relations are re-eſtabliſhed in the two countries on the ſame footing as before the war.

XXI. His Majeſty the Emperor of Germany and Auſtria, and his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, ſhall maintain between them the ſame ceremonial as to rank and etiquette as was obſerved before the preſent war.

XXII. Immediately after the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, commiſſaries ſhall be named on both ſides to give up and to receive in the names of their reſpective ſovereigns, all parts of the Venetian territory not occupied by the troops of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy. The city of Venice, the Lagunes, and the poſſeſſions of Terra Firma, ſhall be given up in the ſpace of fifteen days; Venetian Iſtria, and Dalmatia, the Mouths of the Cattaro, the Venetian iſles in the Adriatic, and all the places and forts which they contain, in the ſpace of ſix weeks from the exchange of the Ratifications. The reſpective commiſſaries will take care that the ſeparation of the artillery belonging to the Republic of Venice from the Auſtrian artillery be exactly made, the former being to remain entirely to the kingdom of Italy.

Done and ſigned at Preſburg the 26th of December, 1805.

(Signed) Ch. Maur. Talleyrand, (L. S.)

(Signed) John, Prince of Lichtenstein. (L. S.)

(Signed) Ignag, Count De Guylai.

We have approved, and do approve, the above Treaty, in all and each of its Articles therein contained; we declare, that it is accepted, ratified, and confirmed; and we promiſe, that it ſhall be inviolably obſerved. In faith of which, we have given theſe Preſents, ſigned with our hand, counterſigned, and ſealed with our Imperial Seal.

At the Palace of Schœnbrun, 27th December, 1805.

By the Emperor, Napoleon.

The Miniſter Sec. of State, H. B. Maret.

The Miniſter of Foreign Relations, Ch. M. Talleyrand.

Thus in the ſhort ſpace of three months and a few days did the Emperor of the French ſubdue, or indeed almoſt annihilate, the powers of the continent who had combined to limit his dominions and ſhake his authority. In three months we have ſeen a great European empire reduced to the moſt abject ſubmiſſion, and part of its territory divided among thoſe who were but the mere electors in the ſtate, but now, under the auſpices of the conqueror, are elevated to the rank of kings, independent of all authority, ſave of his who made them what they are. It ſhould ſeem alſo, from the following proclamation, iſſued on the ſame day that peace with France and Auſtria was ratified, that the kingdom of Naples is to have a new ſovereign.

"Soldiers,

"For ten years I have done all I could to ſave the King of Naples: he has done every thing in his power to deſtroy himſelf.

"After the battles of Dego, of Mondovi, and of Lodi, he could give me no effectual oppoſition. I placed confidence in the word of this prince, and I behaved with generoſity towards him.

"When the ſecond coalition was diſſolved at Marengo, the King of Naples, who was the firſt to commence that unjuſt war, abandoned at Luneville by his allies, remained alone, and without protection. He ſolicited my pardon, and I forgave him a ſecond time.

"A few weeks ago you were at the gates of Naples. I had ſufficient reaſon to ſuſpect the treachery which was intended, and to avenge the inſults which I had received. Still I was generous. I acknowledged the neutrality of Naples—I ordered you to evacuate that kingdom, and for the third time the houſe of Naples was confirmed and ſaved.

"Shall we grant pardon for a fourth time? Shall we, for a fourth time, place any confidence in a Court, without truth, honour, or common ſenſe?—No! No! The Neapolitan Dynaſty has ceaſed to reign—its exiſtence is incompatible with the repoſe of Europe, and the honour of our crown.

"Soldiers! March—drive into the ſea, if they will wait your attack, theſe feeble battalions of the tyrants of the ſea. Shew to the world the manner in which we puniſh the perjured. Loſe no time in informing me that the *whole* of Italy is ſubject to my laws or thoſe of my allies; that the fineſt country of the world is emancipated from the yoke of the moſt perfidious of men; that the ſacredneſs of treaties is avenged; and that the manes of my brave ſoldiers, maſſacred in the ports of Sicily, on their return from Egypt, after having eſcaped from the dangers of the ſea, the deſerts, and a hundred battles, are at length appeaſed.

"Soldiers! my brother will lead you on; he is acquainted with all my plans; he is the depoſitary of my authority—he is in full poſſeſſion of my confidence—let him have your's.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

It does not yet appear whether the kingdom of Naples is to be united to that of Italy, over which the Emperor of France is at preſent ſovereign, and to which he has made Prince Eugene, his adopted ſon, the legitimate heir: nor can it be ſuppoſed that the conqueror has at preſent completely arranged his plans with regard to the intended changes on the

the continent. His authority ſeems to be uncontrolled, and however much we may deplore the fact, it muſt be admitted that in moſt caſes he has uſed that authority towards the nations that he has ſubdued with a certain degree of moderation.

The treaties which have been laid before Parliament, explaining the original plans of the combined powers are too long to be inſerted in our Miſcellany; we ſhall however tranſcribe the main articles, which were ſigned in the month of April, 1805. In theſe it will be ſeen that the high contracting powers pledged themſelves not to make peace with the common enemy, without the conſent of all the powers engaged in the league; whereas Auſtria, the principal of theſe powers, has been obliged to accept of peace on any terms, and the Ruſſians have retired from the ſcene of action by a route preſcribed by the victorious emperor. It was agreed that Hanover was to be evacuated: that ſovereignty is now by leave of Bonaparte in poſſeſſion of Pruſſia, on whom much of Britiſh wealth has been laviſhed as an ally. It was reſolved that the independence of Holland and Swiſſerland ſhould be eſtabliſhed; but nothing has been done in defence of either. Security was to be given to the kingdom of Naples; inſtead of which, the haughty Napoleon decrees that "*the Neapolitan dynaſty has ceaſed to reign*:—its exiſtence is incompatible with the repoſe of Europe, and the honour of our crown." Thus has been the eſtabliſhment of a new order of things in Europe, which has completely mocked the hopes of the allied powers, and which has given to France a degree of authority and conſequence which even the Emperor himſelf could not have anticipated, and which appears to have annihilated every principle upon which the balance of European power was founded.

Treaty of Concert between his Majeſty and the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, ſigned at St. Peterſburg, the 11th of April, 1805.

ARTICLE I. As the ſtate of ſuffering in which Europe is placed, demands ſpeedy remedy, their Majeſties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Emperor of all the Ruſſias, have mutually agreed to conſult upon the means of putting a ſtop thereto, without waiting for farther encroachments on the part of the French government. They have agreed in conſequence to employ the moſt ſpeedy and the moſt efficacious means to form a general League of the States of Europe, and to engage them to accede to the preſent concert; and in order to accompliſh the end propoſed, to collect together a force, which independently of the ſuccours furniſhed by his Britannic Majeſty, may amount to five hundred thouſand effective men; and to employ the ſame energy, in order either to induce or compel the French Government to agree to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, and the equilibrium of Europe.

II. The object of this league will be to carry into effect what is propoſed by the preſent concert, namely:

a. The evacuation of the country of Hanover, and the North of Germany.

b. The eſtabliſhment of the independence of the Republics of Holland and Swiſſerland.

c. The re-eſtabliſhment of the King of Sardinia in Piedmont, with as large an augmentation of territory as circumſtances will permit.

d. The future ſecurity of the kingdom of Naples, and the complete evacuation of Italy, the iſland of Elba included, by the French forces.

e. The eſtabliſhment of an order of things in Europe, which may effectually guarantee the ſecurity and independence of the different ſtates, and preſent a ſolid barrier againſt future uſurpations.

III. His Britannic Majeſty, in order to concur efficaciouſly on his ſide to the happy effects of the preſent concert, engages to contribute to the common efforts, by employing his forces both by ſea and land, as well as his veſſels adapted for tranſporting troops, in ſuch manner as ſhall be determined upon in the general plan of operations. His Majeſty will moreover aſſiſt the different powers who ſhall accede thereto by ſubſidies, the amount of which ſhall correſpond to the reſpective forces which ſhall be employed; and in order that the ſaid pecuniary ſuccours may be proportioned in the manner moſt conducive to the general good, and to aſſiſt the powers in proportion to the exertions they may make, to contribute to the common ſucceſs, it is agreed, that theſe ſubſidies, (bearing particular arrangements) ſhall be furniſhed in the proportion of one million two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds ſterling, for each hundred thouſand men of regular troops, and ſo in proportion for a greater or ſmaller number, payable according to the conditions hereafter ſpecified.

IV. The ſaid ſubſidies ſhall be payable by inſtalments, from month to month, in proportion to the forces which each power ſhall employ in purſuance of its engagements, to combat the common enemy.

It was alſo agreed that, in the event of a league being formed, peace ſhould not be made with France but by the common conſent of all the powers who ſhall become parties in the ſaid League; and alſo that the Continental Powers ſhall not recal their forces before the peace; moreover, his Britannic Majeſty engages to continue the payment

ment of the ſubſidies during the continuance of the war.

Done at St. Peterſburgh, 30th March—11th April, in the year 1805.

(L.S.) GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.
(L.S.) ADAM PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.
(L.S.) NICOLAS DE NOVOSSILZOFF.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

The death of Mr. Pitt has cauſed a complete and radical change in the adminiſtration of government of this country: and the men being changed will we truſt lead to a new courſe of meaſures. High expectations are undoubtedly formed from the uniform character of Mr Fox as a friend to peace and the liberties of his country; and peace upon a broad and ſolid baſis may be looked for, if France (as her ſovereign has long profeſſed himſelf) be equally diſpoſed to treat on equitable terms.

That our readers may judge for themſelves what expectations may be formed from the characters of the new adminiſtration, we ſhall lay before them a complete liſt of its various members, with the ſeveral offices entruſted to their direction and management; beginning with the members of the Cabinet, of which there are eleven:

Lord Grenville	Mr. Windham
Earl Spencer	Earl Moira
Mr. Grey	Lord Viſcount Sidmouth
Earl Fitzwilliam	
Lord Erſkine	Lord Henry Petty
Mr. Fox	Lord Ellenborough.

Liſt of the New Adminiſtration ſhewing the ſeveral offices which they hold, and the names of the perſons who occupied them under the Pitt ſyſtem.

New Adminiſtration.	*Old Adminiſtration.*
Treaſury.	
Lord Grenville,	Mr. Pitt.
Lord Henry Petty,	Lord Louvaine.
Lord Althorpe,	Lord Fitzharris.
Mr. Wickham,	Mr. Long.
Mr. Courtenay,	Marq. of Blandford.
Secretaries.	
Mr. Vanſittart,	Mr. Huſkiſſon.
Mr King,	Mr. Bourne.
Preſident of the Council.	
Earl Fitzwilliam,	Earl Camden.
Lord Privy Seal.	
Viſcount Sidmouth,	E. of Weſtmorland.
Foreign Department.	
Mr. Fox,	Lord Mulgrave.
Under Secretaries.	
Sir F. Vincent,	Mr. Hammond.
General Walpole,	Mr. R. Ward.
Home Department.	
Earl Spencer,	Lord Hawkeſbury.
Under Secretaries.	
Mr. W. Wynne,	Mr. King.
The other not appointed.	

New Adminiſtration.	*Old Adminiſtration.*
Colonial Department.	
Mr. Windham,	Lord Caſtlereagh.
Under Secretaries.	
Not appointed.	Mr. Cooke.
	Mr. Penn.
Lord Chancellor.	
Lord Erſkine,	Lord Eldon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	
Lord H. Petty,	Mr. Pitt.
Admiralty.	
Mr. Grey,	Lord Barham.
Sir Ph. Stephens,	Admiral Gambier.
Admiral Markham,	Sir Ph. Stephens.
Sir C. Pole,	Admiral Pattem.
Sir H. B. Neale,	S. E. Nepean.
Lord W. Ruſſel,	Mr. Dickenſon, jun.
Lord Kenſington,	Lord Garlies.
Maſter-General of Ordnance.	
Earl Moira,	Earl of Chatham.
Secretary at War.	
General Fitzpatrick,	Mr. W. Dundas.
Treaſurer of the Navy.	
Mr. Sheridan,	Mr. Canning.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.	
Duke of Bedford,	Earl of Hardwicke.
Secretary.	
Mr. Elliot,	Mr. Long.
Board of Controul.	
Lord Minto,	Lord Caſtlereagh.
Lord Spencer,	Lord Hawkeſbury.
Mr. Windham,	Lord Mulgrave.
Mr. Fox,	Mr. Pitt.
Lord Grenville,	Lord Glenbervie.
Lord H. Petty,	Mr. Wallace.
Lord Morpeth,	Lord Dunlo.
Mr. H. Addington,	
Mr. Sullivan,	
Joint Poſtmaſters.	
E. of Buckinghamſhire,	Duke of Montroſe.
Earl of Carysfort,	Lord C. Spencer.
Preſident of Board of Trade.	
Lord Auckland,	Duke of Montroſe.
Vice Preſident of ditto.	
Earl Temple,	Mr. Roſe.
Joint Paymaſters.	
Earl Temple,	Mr. Roſe.
Lord J. Townſhend,	Lord C. Somerſet.
Maſter of the Horſe.	
Earl of Carnarvon,	Marq. of Hertford.
Maſter of the Mint	
Lord C. Spencer,	Earl Bathurſt.
Maſter of the Stag Hounds.	
Earl of Albemarle,	Earl of Sandwich.
Treaſurer of the Houſehold.	
Lord Oſſulton,	Viſcount Stopford.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.	
Earl of Derby,	Lord Harrowby.
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners.	
Lord St. John,	Viſcount Falmouth.
Surveyor of Crown Lands.	
Lord R. Spencer,	Lord Glenbervie.
Judge Advocate.	
Mr. Bond,	Sir Charles Morgan.
Attorney General.	
Mr. Pigott,	Mr. Percival.

New

New Adminiſtration.	*Old Adminiſtration.*
Solicitor General.	
Mr. Romilly,	Sir V. Gibbs.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall.	
Mr. Adam,	Lord Erſkine.
Attorney-General to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.	
Mr. Garrow,	Mr. Adam.

To Lord St. Vincent is given the command of the channel Fleet! and it is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence will have a command in the ſame Fleet.

Nothing of importance in the great National concerns can, at preſent, have been brought forward under the auſpices of the New Adminiſtration, from whoſe united wiſdom as much will be expected as the deplorable ſtate of affairs will admit. Since the meeting of Parliament, Lord Melville has delivered in at the table of the Houſe of Lords, an anſwer to the Articles of Impeachment exhibited againſt him during the laſt ſeſſion, which was ordered to be printed. The drift of this anſwer is as follows: "that he reſerves to himſelf all benefit and advantage that may be taken in forms of the law, and all rights and privileges to which he is or may be entitled as a peer of Parliament: but that with reſpect to the charges exhibited againſt him by the Houſe of Commons, for high crimes and miſdemeanors, he the ſaid Viſcount Melville doth anſwer that he is in no wiſe guilty of all or any of the ſuppoſed high crimes and miſdemeanors charged upon him; and this he is ready to prove in ſuch manner and form as the Houſe ſhall determine. He therefore ſubmits and prays that he may henceforth be diſcharged from all matters contained in the aforeſaid premiſes."

This anſwer was, on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, referred to the committee already appointed to draw up the articles of impeachment; and the ſame gentleman brought in a bill, on the 10th inſt. to indemnify all perſons ſerving under Lord Melville in the Navy Pay Office, during the time his Lordſhip was treaſurer of the Navy, from civil proceſs, in conſequence of giving evidence before the committee appointed to manage the impeachment. This bill was carried through the Commons; in the Houſe of Lords it has met with ſome obſtacles, and is now referred to the Judges for their opinion reſpecting doubts entertained of ſome of the principles therein contained.

Mr. Laſcelles, member for the county of York, moved "An addreſs to his Majeſty, praying him to direct the remains of the late Right Hon. William Pitt to be interred at the public charge, and that a monument be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey, expreſſive of the national regret for the loſs of that excellent ſtateſman:" this addreſs, after a debate of ſome length, was carried by a majority of 169; the numbers for the addreſs being 258, and thoſe againſt it 89. The principal ſpeakers were Mr. Laſcelles, the Marquis of Titchfield, Sir R. Buxton, Earl Temple, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Roſe, Lord Caſtlereagh, and Mr. Wilberforce, for the motion; againſt it, Lord Folkſtone, Lord Douglas, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Fox. On a ſubſequent day, a motion was made by Mr. Cartwright, and carried without a diviſion, to entreat his Majeſty to advance a ſum not exceeding 40,000l. for the purpoſe of diſcharging Mr. Pitt's debts. Mr. W. Smith, member for Norwich, and Lord Douglas, oppoſed this meaſure; but as it was defended by many of the new miniſters, as well as by the friends of Mr. Pitt, the Houſe was not divided upon the queſtion.

On the motion of Mr. Fox, a bill has been brought into Parliament to enable Lord Grenville, who was already an auditor of the Exchequer, to hold the office of firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Theſe offices were regarded by ſome perſons as incompatible, and of courſe the meaſure met with oppoſition; ſome amendments were propoſed by the crown lawyers, which were acceded to; and the bill was paſſed both Houſes, and has received his Majeſty's ſanction. Other acts of Parliament have been unanimouſly carried, granting penſions to Lady Nelſon, and Admirals Lord Collingwood and Sir R. Strachan. By the vote of the Houſe of Commons, alſo, monuments are to be erected in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, to the memory of Lord Nelſon, Captains Duff and Cooke.

WEST INDIES.

A very formidable conſpiracy among the Negroes in Trinidad was diſcovered about the middle of December, and ſuppreſſed. The governor conceived the danger of ſuch importance and magnitude as to induce him to put the whole iſland under martial law.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.

ATKINSON Henry, Bread ſtreet, dealer and chapman. (W. Jackſon, Garden court, Temple.

Aldridge Richard, Leonard Stanley, clothier. (Vizard, Gray's Inn.

Alfrey John, jun. Carſhalton, carpenter. (Pringle and Co. Greville ſtreet, Hatton Garden.

Angus William, Rocheſter, linen draper. (Berry, Walbrook.

Atkinſon Robert, Mancheſter, innkeeper. (Milner and Parry, Old Jewry.

Armytage William, Halifax, card maker. (Wigleſworth, Gray's Inn.

Aſpinall James, Birmingham, merchant. (Alexander, Bedford row.

Brown William, St. Mary le Bow, horſe keeper. (Tybe, Humphrey, &c. Tooley ſtreet, Southwark

Binyon Thomas, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturer. (Duckworth and Co. Mancheſter.

Birt William, Blackman ſtreet, linen draper. (Wild, Caſtle ſtreet.

Feefley Francis, and Thomas Owen, Rood lane, wine merchants. (Druce, Billiter ſquare.

Bennett Thomas, Stratford upon Avon, maltſter. (Smart and Thomas, Staple's Inn.

Barker William, Newark upon Trent, woolſtapler. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn.

Banks John, Mill-Pond Bridge, victualler. (Hill, Rood lane.

Baines John, Bantry, dealer and chapman. (Berry, Walbrook.

Bock Henry, Union court, jeweller. (Kebblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn place.

Bafley Daniel, Oxford, upholder. (Roſe and Mummings, Gray's Inn ſquare.

Bundock John, Great Eaſtcheap, cornfactor. (Brown, Little Friday ſtreet.

Croſs William, Lombard ſtreet, banker. (Street, Philpot lane.

Collard Henry Richard, Scotland yard, coal merchant. (Mills, Ely place.

Cabanel Rudolph, Caſtle ſtreet, carpenter. (Dawſon, Warwick ſquare.

Compton Spencer, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, merchant. (Mayo and Pearce, Cloak lane.

Clifford Benjamin, Smith's Rents, dealer and chapman. (Shaw, Clement's Inn.

Dickenſon William, ſen. Joſeph Dickenſon, and William Dickenſon, jun. Broad ſtreet, merchants. (Sarel, Surry ſtreet.

Derbiſhire Robert, Liverpool, grocer. (Windle, John ſtreet, Borough.

Dent John, Preſton, innkeeper and coach proprietor. (Blakelock, Temple.

Dawſon Robert Harriſon, Southwold, miller. (Bavinley and Co. Gray's Inn.

Dyſon Daniel, Kingſland Road, feedſman. (Bousfield, Bouverie ſtreet.

Davies Robert, Enfield Waſh, potatoe merchant. (Hughes, Clifford's Inn.

Egerton Thomas, Alſton, grocer. (Barretts, Gray's Inn.

Evans Charles, Nantwich, ſhoemaker. (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Flanagan James, Liverpool, mariner. (Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row.

Francis John, and Joſeph Francis, Rocheſter, plumbers. (Wright and Bevil, Chancery lane.

Gedge Richard Chaſe, and Anthony Hudſon, Iſleworth, calico printers. (Langley, Bloomsbury.

Griffin William, Clerkenwell, cabinet maker. (Dore, Berkeley ſtreet, Clerkenwell.

Grierſon James, and Andrew M'Kenzie, Mancheſter, calico printers. (Ellis, Chancery lane.

Green William, Mancheſter, cotton merchant. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Gardner Joſeph, Horſleydown lane, coal merchant. (Paſmore, Old Broad ſtreet.

Granger John, Old Swan lane, broker. (Towſe, Fiſhmongers' Hall.

Guy Robert, Swan yard, Shoreditch, victualler. (Hughes, Temple.

Guierrier Luke, Stepney, cow keeper. (Burt, Gould ſquare.

Gibſon Goden Lee, Colcheſter, taylor. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry.

Harrop Thomas, Cheſter, brazier. (Leigh and Maſon, Budge ſtreet.

Hargreaves William, Stockport, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Harrop Benjamin, Saddleworth, manufacturer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.

Hoole Stephen, Tottenham Court Road, hardwareman. (Blakelock, Temple.

Hunton Thomas, and William Hunton, Thornton le Moor, linen manufacturers. (Allen, Exley, and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Hargrave Edward, Lower Tooting, dealer and chapman. (Croſfield and Moore, Salisbury ſtreet.

Horſfall Abraham, and John Robinſon, jun. Bradford, woolſtapler, (Rhodes and Co. Clerkenwell.

Hickey John, Worceſter, carver. (Cardall and Co. Gray's Inn.

Horſfall Abraham, York, woolſtapler. (Lambert, Hatton Garden.

Holland John, Gray's Inn lane, colourman. (Blandford and Co. Temple.

Honey James, Sittingbourne, woollen draper. (Adams, Old Jewry.

Jones Humphry Richard, Type ſtreet, Finsbury, confectioner. (Vandecom and Comyn, Buſh lane.

Johnſon John, Bethnal Green, horſe dealer. (Collins and Co. Spital ſquare.

Jackſon John, Lancaſter, victualler. (Baldwin, Lancaſter.

Jones William Gwilliam, Glouceſter, preſſer. (Platt, Bride court.

Kemp William, Feverſham, grocer. (Jones and Green, Salisbury ſquare.

Kellet Thomas, Walſall, baker. (Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.

Keatch Margaret, Merton, calico printer. (Williams, Auſtin Friars.

Levy Moſes, Minories, merchant. (Thomſon, Copthall court.

Lewin John, Goſport, vintner. (Smart and Thomas, Staples' Inn.

Linging Samuel, and William Henry Linging, Green Lettice lane, merchants. (Elliſon and Dawſon, White Hart court.

Lomas Henry Leyton, Throgmorton ſtreet, inſurance broker. (Bond and Co. Billiter lane.

Leedham John, Kingſton upon Hull, dryſalter. (Roſſer and Son, Bartlett's buildings.

Lewis Arthur, Bambury, mercer, (Meyrick and Co. Red Lion ſquare.

Lewis John, jun. Lincoln, linen draper. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Life George, High Harrowgate, innkeeper. (Wordſworth, Staple's Inn.

Life John, Ripley, grocer. (Wordſworth, Staple's Inn.

Lockey George, Monk-Wearmouthſhore, draper. (Atcheſon and Co. Auſtinfriars.

Moore Peter, Loſtock Gralam, corn dealer. (Leigh and Maſon, Bridge ſtreet.

Morgan Thomas, Southmoulton ſtreet, coal merchant. (Legg, Tooke's court.

Mackfarlane John, Eaſt Redford, hardwareman. (Allen, Exley, and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Moore George, Greenwich, dealer in hay. (Marner, Deptford.

M'Culock Edward, Jefferies ſquare, merchant. (Hall and Roſs, Roſwell court.

Moir Thomas, and George Panter, Halifax, manufacturers. (Smith, Hatton Garden.

Manhee William, Shoreditch, cheeſemonger. (Crawford, City Road.

Mountain John, Goſwell ſtreet, hat manufacturer. (Fitzgerald, Goodman's Fields.

M'Nish James, Wigan, timber merchant. (Tomlinſons, Copthall court.

Nevill John, Blackburn, grocer. (Beardſworth and Nevill, Old Jewry.

Nevill James, Mancheſter, and Henry Nevill of Wilton, cotton manufacturers. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.

Nuttal Chriſtopher, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.

Ouſey Samuel, Heyrod Mill, Aſhton under Lyne, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Peacock Lydia, Beverley, linen draper. (Lambert, Hatton Garden.

Pratt Richard, Greenhill's Rents, cabinet maker. (Baker, Cooper's row.

Price John, and Joſeph Scolleck, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinners. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.

Pollard John, and John Thompſon, Preſton, muſlin manufacturer. (Barretts, Holborn court.

Price James, Sun ſtreet, timber merchant. (Mayo and Pearſe, Cloak lane.

Port John, Chatham Hill. (Foulkes and Co. Gray's Inn.

Petty John, Kendal, money ſcrivener. (Jackſon, Middle Temple.

Prickett Loder, Oxford, money ſcrivener. (Roſe and Mummings, Gray's Inn ſquare.

Pepper James, Biſhop's Hatfield, linen draper. (Mills, Ely place.

Parr William, Lower Shadwell, grocer. (Weſt, Clement's Inn.

Randall William, Pope's Head alley, broker. (Spottiſwood, Auſtinfriars.

Raby John, Limehouſe, ſhip chandler. (Elliſon, Catharine court.

Rodd Edmund, London ſtreet, merchant. (Greggſon and Co. Angel court.

Raby Samuel, Rotherham, cheeſemonger. (Roſſer and Son, Bartlett's buildings.

Rowſon Edward, Binbrook, Lincoln, carpenter. (Spencer Young, New Inn.

Roughſedge William, Liverpool, factor. (Dennetts and Co. King's Arms yard.

Rock

Rock Henry, Union court, jeweller. (Kibblewhite and Rowland, Gray's Inn place.
Saunder Chriſtopher John, Manchester, merchant. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
Steedman George, and John M'Lean, Lamb ſtreet, potatoe merchants. (Wrangham, Seething lane.
Stout Rowland, South Shields, butcher. (Bell and Broderick, Bow lane.
Smith James Charles, Bowling-green lane, victualler.
Sherratt Richard, Liverpool, maſter mariner. (Thomas and Co. Temple court.
Swift William, Sun ſtreet, trunk maker. (Collins and Waller, ſpital ſquare.
Stacey Francis, Windſor, grocer. (Watkins and Cooper, New ſquare.
Sharples John, Wolton in le Dale, cotton manufacturer. (Blakelock, Temple.
Stanley John, Kingſton upon Hull, merchant. (Codd and Garland, Kingſton upon Hull
Stanesby Richard, Briſtol, grocer. (Meredith and Robbins, Lincoln's Inn.
Surr Timothy, Charing Croſs, wine merchant. (Cobb, Clement's Inn.
Spicer Howard Walden, maltſter. (Wedon, Fenchurch ſtreet.
Satterthwaite Thomas, Manchester, merchant. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.
Tilley William, Philpot lane, ſcrivener. (Harman, Wine Office court
Thomas Charles William, Nicholas lane, merchant. (Blandford and Co. King's Bench walk.
Thomas Robert, Cowbridge, ſhopkeeper. (James, Gray's Inn ſquare.
Urquhart Robert, and Whalley Richard Walker, Strand. (Coote, Auſtinfriars
Wright John, Kebroyd Mill, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet.
Whiting Richard, Daventry, brandy merchant. (Farrer and Co. Bread ſtreet hill.
Willis John, ſen. Wapping, grocer. (Wegener and Co. Wapping.
Whatman William, Guildford, butcher. (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth. Gray's Inn ſquare.
White John, Preſcott ſtreet, money ſcrivener. (Hughes, Clifford's Inn.
Wrigley Watts, Bolton row, Halifax. (Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn.
Wright John, Farms near Win, cornfactor. (Huxley, Temple.
Webb James, Moulton, laceman. (Batchelor and Potts, Temple
White William, Norwich, haberdaſher. (Foſter and Co. Norwich.
Wicks William, Oxford ſtreet, Taylor. (Meymott, Charlotte ſtreet.
Ward James, Bermondſey, brewer. (Sandys and Co. Crane court.
Walmſley Stephen, Ormſkirk, brewer. (Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Archer Charles, Birmingham, haberdaſher, February 18.
Addiſon Thomas, Preſton, woollen draper, March 3.
Burchall Luke, Southampton, draper, February 1, final.
Bramhall Richard, and Patrick Bramhall, Portobello, February 12.
Beck Anthony, Oxford ſtreet, ſadler, February 22.
Boyer Arthur and Robert Kenyon, Liverpool, merchants, February 24.
Beeſton Joſeph, Manchester, merchant, February 26.
Blizard Charles, Fenchurch ſtreet, wine merchant, March 18.
Bryan William, Birchin lane, merchant, February 1.
Billing Thomas, and John Billing, Holborn, linen draper, March 4, final.
Bennett William, Ivy lane, carpenter, March 1, final.
Beeſton Ann, and Sarah Beeſton, Gerard ſtreet, haberdaſher, April 22.
Bradley Henry, Birmingham, merchant, February 28.
Beale Thomas, taylor, Leiceſter ſquare, ſhoemaker, March 4, final.
Birch &c. William Birch, and William Marſh, Fleet ſtreet, paper ſtainers, March 18.
Beaver George, Tavistock place, ſtone maſon, March 4.
Bunberry Thomas, Sun ſtreet, weaver, March 4.
Collard John, jun. Canterbury, hop dealer, February 15.
Curler Michael, Bedford ſtreet, woollen draper, February 25, final.
Chalklin William, Deptford, draper, March 22.
Coombs Eben, ſt. James's ſtreet, ſtationer, Feb. 8, final
Cartwright John, Wakefield, dealer and chapman, February 24, final.
Capadoze Joſeph, and Jacob Henriques de Souſa, Bury ſtreet, merchants, March 4, final
Colliſon John, Hitchin, merchant, March 15.
Davies William, Hereford, meſſman, January 31.
Durrad George, Upper Grosvenor place, victualler, February 14.
Dunmore Edward, Stonton Wyvell, miller, March 10, final.
Deacon John Eden, New Bond ſtreet, linen draper, March 8.
Deſmarais Peter, St. Martin's court, watch-maker, March 11
Ewer John, Queen Ann ſtreet, Eaſt, linen draper, March 8.
Edge Thomas, Lower Thames ſtreet, victualler, March 22.
Farmer Thomas Bevan, Rotherhithe, carpenter, Feb. 25.
Fither Frederic George, Brightheliſtone, bookſeller, February 22.
Fowler William, Rocheſter, dealer and chapman, April 29.
Fell Joſeph, Whitby, rope maker, February 25.
Fentham Henry Hale, Greville ſtreet, merchant, Feb. 13.
Feltham Samuel, New Sarum, tailor, February 25
Forreſt James, New Liſle ſtreet, woollen draper, Feb. 25.
Field John, Watford, miller, March 15 final.
Fletcher George, Worksopp, dealer and chapman, March 18
Goodyear William, Shepherd ſtreet, bricklayer, April 12.
Gloſſop Benjamin, Repham beaſt jobber, Feb. 22, final.
Ginger John, Piccadilly, bookſeller, February 19.
Gordon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, February 18.
Glover George, Paternoſter row, warehouſeman, March 11, final
Gale Curwen, Tower hill merchant, April 22.
Govett John Hill, Wiveliſcombe, cotton manufacturers, March 17.
Gough James, Cheiſea, carver, March 4 final.
Hewitt Henry, Henry Rock, and Thomas Pollethwaite, Sheffield, ſilver platers, February 12.
Hill Stephen, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, colourman, March 1.
Hancox Edward, Dudley, currier, March 4 and 5.
Hitchcock James, Oxford ſtreet, ſaleſman, March 4.
Heeven Dirk Jean Vander, Bury court, merchant, March 15.
Holland Thomas, Bedfordbury, woollen draper, March 25.
Johnſon Thomas, and David Jones, Norton Falgate, chemiſts, March 1, final.
Johnſon George, Chicheſter, carpenter, March 1.
Johns, Samuel, Plymouth Dock, tailor, Feb 25, final.
Iſſell Nicholas, Hambledon, ſurgeon March 5.
Kirkpatrick Thomas, Church paſſage, merchant, March 11, final
Linard John, Bridgewater, dealer and chapman, February 17 and 24.
Loſh George, William Loſh, and John Diederick Lubbren, and Co. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, merchants Feb. 28.
Mayhew John, jun. Wigmore ſtreet, cabinet maker, February 19.
Marſh Robert, Old Bailey, oilman, March 1.
Main Thomas, Brook ſtreet, ſtone maſon, February 28.
Marſh George, Old Jewry, broker, February 25, final.
Metcalf John, Beuale plumber, March 1, final.
Marſton Samuel, St. Albans, corn dealer, March 8, final.
Marſton Edward, Uttoxeter, cork cutter, March 14
Nutter John, Blackman ſtreet, cheeſemonger, Feb. 25.
Newton Rob. Manchester, cotton manufacturer, March 1.
Nix James, Great Yarmouth, breeches maker, March 8
Niblock James, and George Burgeſs, Briſtol, linen draper, March 18.
Ogle John, Pickwick, merchant, March 3.
Parker Nathan, Weſt Auckland, brandy merchant, Feb 22.
Poppleton Paul, Aldermanbury, dryſalter, Feb. 26, final.
Pugh William, Berwick ſtreet, tailor, February 25.
Phipps Joſiah, Copthall court, broker, March 1.
Phillips George, Brook ſtreet, timber merchant, march 1, final.
Pourtales Andrew Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, broad ſtreet buildings, merchants, April 26, final.
Reding Grace, and William Reding, Andover, February 21.
Ruſt John, Great Waltham, miller, February 22
Royſton Batley, Lindley, cloth manufacturer, march 3, final
Reader Henry, Leeds, mercer, march 3, final.
Rankin Richard, Leftwich, and William Okell, Liverpool, march 10, final.
Scougall George, Blackheath, merchant, July 22.
Simmons John, Makin Simmons, and William Simmons, Liverpool, merchants, February 21.
Sims Edward, Durſley, common brewer, Feb. 21, final.
Shawcroſs William Romilly, and John Tomlinſon, Manchester, and James Conſterdine, Denton, cotton ſpinners, February 28.
Schneider John Henry, Bow lane, merchant, march 8.
Sunderland William, Wakefield, grocer, Feb. 27, final.
Sargeant Joſeph, Ruſſia court, warehouſeman, February 8.
Smith James, Pemberton, bleacher, march 10.
Smith Benjamin, jun. and John Cherry, Red Lyon ſtreet, April 12.
Saxby Henry, Charlton, market gardener, march 18.
Squier Joſeph, Exeter, tallow chandler, march 13.
Towns William, Deptford, bookſeller, march 1.
Trudgett John, John's mews, ſtable keeper, march 22.
Thomſon William, Serle ſtreet, mariner, march 15.
Tozer John Chapple, Newton Buſhell, gentleman, march 1.
Upton James, Red Lyon ſtreet, Clerkenwell, pocket book maker, march 4.
Urquhart William, Sion College gardens, merchant, Feb uary 18.
Williamſon T. Holbeach, grocer, February 14, final.
Walker T. Hopton baker, February 26.
Wainwright E. Thame, butcher, march 1.
Wilkinſon R. and G. Daniel, Kingſton upon Hull, merchants, February 24.
Wilſon W. and J. Wilſon, Bafinghall ſtreet, woollen drapers, march 1.
Watſon Alex. Liverpool, ſtone maſon, march 1.
Wilmhurſt G. Red Croſs ſtreet, carpenter, February 28.
Wood Tho Dorcheſter, ironmonger, February 25.
White Joſeph Smith, Witham, miller, February 28.
Walker Wm. Leeds, merchant, march 8, final.
Way Edward, Henrietta ſtreet, merchant, march 8.
Wilcox Chriſtopher, Mendip, victualler, march 8.
Willmott Devonſhire holman, Briſtol, druggiſt, march 5, final
Williams John, Leigh, cabinet maker, march 16.
Winch William, Tothill ſtreet, butcher, march 15
Yates William, Little Guildford ſtreet, hat manufacturer, February 24, final.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Ceremonial of the Public Funeral of the late Vice-Admiral HORATIO VISCOUNT NELSON, K. B., *&c., &c., &c.*

On Wedneſday the 8th of January the firſt part of this grand funeral ceremony, and national tribute of reſpect to the remains of the immortal Nelſon, was carried into execution. At half paſt 7 A.M. the heralds, and the naval officers who were to aſſiſt at the proceſſion by water, aſſembled at the Admiralty, and thence proceeded, about 8, to Greenwich. At 10 they aſſembled at the Governor's houſe within Greenwich Hoſpital; where they were met, in the council-chamber, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and the Committee eſpecially appointed on this occaſion by the Corporation of London: and proceeded to their ſeveral barges. The Hero's body was then carried from the ſaloon, where it had lain in ſtate, through the great hall, out at the eaſtern portal, round the Royal Charlotte ward, to the north gate, and placed on board the ſtate barge. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, adorned with eſcutcheons. During the proceſſion from the great hall to the barge, a very noble band of muſic played the Dead March in Saul; minute-guns were fired; and the bells tolled in uniſon. The proceſſion moved about twelve o'clock. The funeral barge was rowed by ſixteen ſeamen belonging to the Victory; the other barges by picked men from the Greenwich penſioners. They had all their flags hoiſted half-ſtaff high; and, as the proceſſion paſſed the Tower, minute-guns were there fired. Not a veſſel was ſuffered to diſturb the proceſſion. The decks, yards, rigging, and maſts, of the numerous ſhips on the river were all crowded with ſpectators; and the number of ladies was immenſe. At a quarter before three the proceſſion approached Whitehall-ſtairs; the King's, Admiralty, Lord Mayor's, and City barges, immediately drew up in two lines, through which the barge with the body paſſed. All the oars were advanced, and the trumpets, and other bands, played the Dead March in Saul, with other dirgeful ſtrains, with the moſt impreſſive effect, the gun-boats firing minute-guns all the time. Exactly at three, the funeral-barge began to diſembark its charge. Every neceſſary preparation had been made at the Admiralty for receiving the body. The captains' room, in which it was placed, was hung with ſuperfine black cloth for this ſolemn occaſion. The room was lighted with wax tapers, placed in ſconces on the ſides. On Thurſday the 9th, an hour before day-light, the drums of the different volunteer corps in every part of the metropolis beat to arms. The ſummons was quickly obeyed; and, ſoon after, theſe troops lined the ſtreets, in two ranks, from St. Paul's Church-yard to the Admiralty. The Life Guards, too, were mounted at their poſt in Hyde Park by day-break, where the carriages of the nobility, &c., with the mourning-coaches appointed to form part of the proceſſion, began to be aſſembled at 8 o'clock, in a line from Hyde Park Corner to Cumberland Gate. By 10 about 106 carriages were aſſembled, of which number near ſixty were mourning-coaches, principally filled with naval officers; all of which, under the direction of the proper officers, were marſhalled in their due order of precedence, and drove into St. James's Park, to be in readineſs to fall into the proceſſion on the proper ſignal. In St. James's Park were drawn up all the regiments of cavalry and infantry quartered within one hundred miles of London, who had ſerved in the glorious campaigns in Egypt, after the ever-memorable victory at the Nile; and a detachment of flying artillery, with twelve field-pieces, and their ammunition-tumbrils. At half paſt 10 the proceſſion commenced from the Admiralty, with the march of the ſeveral regiments, led by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, attended by his Aides-de-Camp and Staff. The proceſſion of carriages, preceded by heralds, then followed, and having paſſed through Temple-bar, in its way to St. Paul's, the royal dukes, all of whom attended this impreſſive ceremony, waited ſome time in order to be joined by the remaining part of the proceſſion. The magnificent car, on which the remains of his lordſhip were carried, became the principal and moſt intereſting object of univerſal attention. This vehicle was, from ſtem to ſtern, nearly twelve feet in length, reſembling the hull of the Victory man of war:—the name of that ſhip being inſcribed in its proper place, the word "Trafalgar" on each ſide, and "Nile" on its head, which was formed by a figure of the Goddeſs of Victory.—On the deck were raiſed three platforms, one over the other; on the upper was placed the ſplendid coffin with the body, over which roſe a moſt taſtefully conſtructed canopy, to an elevation of about twenty feet from the ground, ſurmounted by rich plumes of black feathers: the canopy was ſupported at the corners by four palm trees, the ſtems of ſilver, and the foliage of burniſhed gold. On the entablature on each ſide was the appropriate motto of the arms of lord Nelſon, "*Palmam qui meruit, ferat*;" over which was ſome elegant ſilver ſcroll work, in the Greek taſte. The car was drawn by ſix led horſes, in funeral trappings, and preceded by the heraldic emblems borne in the front of mourning coaches.

When

When the proceſſion came to Temple-bar, the gates were ſhut; they were, however, preſently opened, and the lord-mayor, mounted on horſeback, and bare-headed, took his place in the line immediately after the Prince of Wales. The court of aldermen followed in carriages, and thus by ſlow degrees the cavalcade attained the front of the cathedral. On the arrival of the proceſſion at St. Paul's (which was filled at an early hour by all thoſe who could obtain places), the cavalry marched off to their barracks; the Scotch regiments drew up in the area fronting the church, and marched in at the weſtern gate. The 48 Greenwich penſioners, with the 48 ſeamen and marines from the Victory, who formed part of the proceſſion, entered the weſtern gate, aſcended the ſteps, and divided in a line on each ſide under the great weſtern portico. On the arrival of the body and the funeral car at the great entrance, it was drawn up without the weſtern gate. The body was taken from the car, covered with the pall, and borne by 12 men; and was received within the gate by the ſupporters and pall-bearers, who had previouſly alighted for its reception. The remainder of the proceſſion entered the church, and divided on either ſide according to their ranks; thoſe who had proceeded firſt remaining neareſt the door. The chief mourner, and his two ſupporters, were ſeated on chairs at the head of the body, and the ſix aſſiſtant mourners, and the four ſupporters of the pall, on ſtools on each ſide. The relations of the deceaſed alſo near them in the choir. The officers of the army and navy, who followed in the proceſſion remained in the body of the church. The carpet and cuſhion (on which the trophies were afterwards depoſited) were laid, by the gentleman uſher who carried them, on a table placed near the grave, and behind the place which was occupied by the chief mourner. The coronet and cuſhion, borne by Clarencieux king at arms, was laid on the body, and the canopy borne over it; the bearers of the bannerolls near thoſe of the banners. At the concluſion of the ſervice in the choir, a proceſſion was made from thence to the grave, with the banners and bannerolls as before; the officers of arms proceeding with the trophies; the body borne and attended as before; the chief mourner, and his ſupporters, placed themſelves at the head of the grave; and the aſſiſtant mourners, and the relations of the deceaſed, near them. Dr. Croft's "Man that is born," was ſung from a gallery, erected on the back of the organ loft; and, after Handel's divine anthem, "His body is buried in peace!" the Biſhop of Lincoln having read the ſervice, except the laſt prayer, the body was placed on a platform, and ſolemnly deſcended by balance weights 20 feet to the vault beneath, at thirty-three minutes and an half paſt five preciſely. The laſt prayer ended, a grand Nicmn dirge was ſung, compoſed for the occaſion by Mr. Atwood; after which the ſtyle, title, and dignities, of the deceaſed peer, were proclaimed by the earl marſhal deputy, when the wands of office were broken, and the awful ceremonial cloſed by the colours of the Victory being depoſited with the chieftain who ſo glorioufly fell under them. The interment thus ended, the ſtandard, banners, bannerolls, and trophies, were depoſited on the table behind the chief mourner; and the proceſſion, arranged by the officers of arms, returned.

Saturday the 22d February being the day appointed for the public funeral of the remains of the Right Hon. William Pitt, the firſt regiment of foot and ſeveral detachments of horſe-guards were ſtationed, at an early hour, at all the different avenues round Weſtminſter-hall and the Abbey. About ten o'clock the perſons who were to compoſe the proceſſion began to arrive in great numbers. The officers of the firſt and ſecond battalions of the Cinque Port volunteers, about ſixty in number, who had come from a diſtance of ſeventy miles, to pay the laſt mark of reſpect to their lamented colonel, marched in files to the rear of the Houſe of Lords. At half paſt ten the Dukes of York, Cambridge, Kent, and Suſſex, arrived, as did ſoon afterwards the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and all the city officers. At half paſt twelve the whole proceſſion being completely arranged, began to move from Weſtminſter-hall. The officers of the College of Arms attended in their appropriate habits and characters, and the banners, bannerols, &c. were diſplayed as uſual on ſuch ſolemn occaſions. The royal dukes preceded the body, which was followed by the Earl of Chatham as chief mourner, ſix aſſiſtant mourners, and a numerous train of the diſtinguiſhed relatives of the deceaſed. After theſe came his Majeſty's late miniſters as mourners, and the members of both houſes of parliament, of whom there was a very numerous attendance. It was about half an hour after the proceſſion began to move before the body came out of Weſtminſter-hall, the part of the proceſſion which preceded the corpſe having conſumed that time in coming out. At half paſt one the body entered Weſtminſter Abbey, and about two the laſt part of the proceſſion entered the Abbey alſo. While the proceſſion paſſed the roof of the Houſe of Commons, the ſpires of the Abbey, and the tops of the neighbouring houſes, were crowded with ſpectators. All the windows and balconies were alſo filled with ſpectators, principally females, elegantly dreſſed. Moſt of the populace took off their hats as the body paſſed. The greateſt order and regularity prevailed, and the whole had a very ſolemn and awful appearance. Arrived at the Abbey, the ſix conductors and forty-ſeven poor men, who headed the proceſſion, divided and ranged themſelves on each ſide, without the church door, as did the reſt of the proceſſion within the

church. At the entrance of the Abbey (within the doors) the deans and prebendaries, with the choir, fell into the proceſſion immediately after the great banner, and before the heralds who bore the trophies; the choir ſinging till the body arrived at the grave, in the north tranſept; and thoſe perſons who had no particular ſtation allotted to them near the grave, arranged themſelves on each ſide, under the direction of the officers of arms, as the proceſſion paſſed through the body of the church, and up the north aiſle. The Earl of Chatham, the chief mourner, was ſeated on a chair at the head of the body, his ſupporters on ſtools on each ſide, and the ſix aſſiſtant mourners, and four ſupporters of the pall, on ſtools near them, while the relations ſtood round the grave. The carpet and cuſhion were laid on a table covered with black cloth, at the back of the chief mourner. During divine ſervice the bannerols were held over the body; and at the grave the banners and trophies were arranged round the body. About half paſt two the body was lowered into the vault, and placed on the left ſide of the coffin of the great Earl of Chatham. As ſoon as the burial ſervice was ended, Sir Iſaac Heard, Garter Principal King of Arms, advanced near the grave, on the right hand of the Earl of Chatham, chief mourner, and with a clear and ſolemn accent proclaimed the ſtyle of the deceaſed as follows:—"Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God to take out of this tranſitory life unto his divine mercy, the late Right Hon. William Pitt, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, firſt lord commiſſioner of the treaſury, chancellor and under-treaſurer of the exchequer, admiral and lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Dover Caſtle, one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the univerſity of Cambridge, and high ſteward for that univerſity; one of the lords of trade and plantations, a commiſſioner for the affairs of India; and the character to whoſe memory is inſcribed—*Non ſibi ſed patriæ vixit.*" On which the comptroller, treaſurer, and ſteward of the deceaſed, breaking their ſtaves, gave the pieces to Garter, who threw them into the grave. Nearly the whole of the great aiſle and the north tranſept were filled by the numerous attendants of the funeral. No ſeats, except a few within view of the vault, were erected. The interment thus ended, the ſtandard, banners, bannerols, and trophies, were depoſited on the table behind the chief mourner; and the proceſſion, arranged by the officers of arms, returned to the Painted Chamber, in the ſame order, about three o'clock.

MARRIED.

At Bloomſbury, John Jones, eſq., of Finsbury Place, to Miſs Rees, daughter of the Rev. Dr Rees, of Brunſwick Square.

At Mary-le-bonne, Richard Charles Head Graves, eſq. of the Weſt Suffolk regiment, to the Honourable Caſſandra Twiſleton, youngeſt daughter of the Lord Saye and Sele.

At Chiſwick, J. Devaynes, eſq. M. P., to Miſs Wiſeman, of New Bond-ſtreet.

At the houſe of James Ramſay Cuthbert, eſq. in Berkeley-ſquare, George Freke Evans, eſq. of Balgaden Hall, in the county of Limerick, to Lady Carbery.

At Weſtminſter, John Boodle, eſq. of Davies-ſtreet, to Miſs Suſanna Frances Richardſon, ſecond daughter of the late William R. eſq., of Bermondſey.

J. F. Sparrow, eſq., of Doncaſter, to Miſs Betſey Halloway, late of Maidſtone, Kent.

Lawrence Chamberlain, eſq. of Blunſdon Houſe, Wilts, to Miſs Jane Saunders, of Highworth.

Charles Roche, eſq. to Miſs Jones, only daughter of the late Charles J., eſq.

James Hume, eſq., to Miſs Grant, of Bath.

Robert Atkinſon, eſq., to Miſs Louiſa Jane Street, daughter of T. G. S., eſq., of Middle Scotland Yard.

Lately, at St. Pancras church, Edward Irant Bontein, eſq., eldeſt ſon of Sir James B., to Miſs Anna Maria Sims, daughter of Dr. John Sims.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, William Younghuſband, eſq., in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, to Miſs Younghuſband, daughter of the late Thomas Y. eſq. of Tuggle Hall, Northumberland.

At Enfield, T. C. Hewes, eſq., of Manchester, to Miſs Ann Jamet, youngeſt daughter of J. J., eſq., of Enfield Highway.

James Polley, eſq., of Gray's Inn, to Miſs Abel, of Chelmsford.

At St. James's Church, Captain Wheatley, of the firſt regiment of Guards, to Miſs Hawkins, daughter and co-heireſs of G. E. Hawkins, eſq.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, C. Broome, eſq., of Great Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs Sellar, daughter of the late W. Sellar, eſq.

William Hubbard, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Grace Pawditch, ſecond daughter of the late Thomas P., eſq., of Peckham.

At Chelſea, John Ridge, eſq. of Charing Croſs, to Miſs Parker, of Sloane-ſtreet.

At Kenſington, T. Hardwicke, eſq., to Mrs. Stafford.

DIED.

At Stoke Newington, *Rawſon Aiſlabie*, eſq. 73.

In Manchester-ſquare, *W. P. Georges*, eſq.

At Mrs. Braithwaite's, the Royal Infirmary, Greenwich, Lieutenant *Robert Braithwaite*, of the royal navy, late agent for tranſports at Sheerneſs.

At Greenwich, *Mr. Henry Iriſh*, ſurgeon, of the Creſcent, a man highly eſteemed for his profeſſional abilities.

John Sikes, eſq., ſugar-refiner, of Little Diſtaff Lane, and one of the common council for the ward of Bread-ſtreet.

At

At Chelſea, *Mrs. Adams*, wife of Dr. A., of Doctor's Commons.

In North Audley-ſtreet, *Thomas Smith*, eſq. of Mills Houſe, Warfield, Berks, only ſon of the late Samuel S. eſq. M. P.

At his brother's, in New Bond-ſtreet, *Henry Witham Sanford*, eſq., of Walford, Somerſet.

In Saville Row, *Lady Bankes*, relict of Sir Henry B.

The Rev. *Stephen Eaton*, M. A. F. R. S. and F. A. S. archdeacon of Middleſex, rector of St. Anne, Weſtminſter, and vicar of Northolt. Few have lived ſo univerſally admired and reſpected as a clergyman, and ſo entirely eſteemed and beloved as a man.

In Blenheim-ſtreet, Bond-ſtreet. *Mrs. Angelique Chatlier*, widow of Mr. L. C, aged 65, who had been milliner to her Majeſty and the royal family upwards of thirty-ſix years.

At Stoke Newington, *Mrs. Brice*, relict of E. Brice, eſq., of Bath, and eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Joſeph Pote, bookſeller, Eton College, 75.

At her father's houſe, in Piccadilly, *Lady L. Fitzroy*, third daughter of the Duke of Grafton, 28.

At Deptford, *Miſs Anne Milne*, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M., 19; and three days afterwards, her ſiſter, *Miſs Harriot Maria M.* 31., both of conſumptions.

At Mrs. Boyd's, in Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair, *Mrs. Hamilton*, aunt to the Counteſs of Carhampton.

At the houſe of R Emmett, eſq., Piccadilly, *Georgiana Maria*, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. T. Lloyd, of Hertford.

The Rev. *Abraham Booth*, many years paſtor of the baptiſt church, in Little Preſcot-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, 71.

In Great George-ſtreet, Hanover Square, *George Erving*, eſq.

At Brompton, *C. Graham*, eſq. of Fenchurch buildings.

At his houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, the right honourable *Charles Cocks*, Lord Somers, Baron of Evetham, having attained the age of 80 years, during 59 of which he was a member of one or other houſe of parliament; and by his conduct there always endeavoured, agreeably to his own ſentiments, to ſupport and ſtrengthen the conſtitution of his country. His father, John, died repreſentative and heir of Charles Lord Somers, being the only ſurviving male deſcendant of Charles Cocks, eſq., by his wife, the only ſiſter of the Lord Chancellor, who left iſſue; and in the year 1784 his majeſty was pleaſed to revive in the perſon of the late lord the title of his great anceſtor. His lordſhip married, firſt Elizabeth Eliot, ſiſter of the late lord E, and afterwards Anne Pole, ſiſter of the right honourable Reginald Pole Carew, of Anthony, in the county of Cornwall. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, John Somers Cocks.

At Vauxhall Place, South Lambeth, aged 82, *Mrs. Salome Bee*, relict of Mr. Newcomen Levan B., apothecary, of great reſpectability, in Lawrence Pountney Lane, Cannon-ſtreet. A mildneſs and gentleneſs of diſpoſition, liberality, and goodneſs of heart, were characteriſtics which endeared her to her numerous friends.

In Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, *Frances*, eldeſt daughter of Robert Bellew, eſq. of the Middle Temple.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Litchfield*, wife of Henry Charles L. eſq. of John-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

Miſs Hardy, eldeſt daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles H.

In Suffolk-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 85, *Mrs. Scrimſhire*, relict of Richard S. eſq. of Amerſham, Bucks, who died in 1793, and who ſerved the office of high ſheriff for that county a few years before.

At Feltham-hill, *Miſs Harriet Leighton*, ſiſter to Sir Robert L. Bart of Loton, Shropſhire.

On the 30th of January, at his houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet, *Thomas Skinner*, Eſq. Alderman of the city of London. The career of this reſpectable and upright man furniſhes one of the moſt pleaſing illuſtrations of the happy effects of induſtry, integrity, and perſeverance, which recent times have afforded; preſenting a delightful picture of a uniformly honourable progreſs from the adventitious obſcurity of humble birth to ſelf-acquired opulence and honour. Mr. Skinner was born at Brentford, in Middleſex, on the 14th January, 1737. He was apprenticed at the uſual age to an upholder in Newgate-ſtreet; and, in 1757, he married Margaret, the daughter of Thomas White, a reputable manufacturer of Whitecroſs-ſtreet. Of this moſt excellent lady it is difficult to ſpeak in terms of praiſe adequate to her high merits. It is certainly not ſaying too much to aſſert that there never was a better wife or mother, a more ſincere or zealous friend: nor can it be doubted that the baſis of Mr. Skinner's ſplendid fortune was in great part formed by the induſtry and economy of his moſt amiable wife. It was from this epoch that Mr. Skinner began to be known to the public as an auctioneer. In this line of buſineſs he roſe to an unprecedented degree of celebrity, and honourably acquired more wealth than any other individual in that profeſſion of the preſent or of former times. Yet he never poſſeſſed the ſhining accompliſhments of a Cook or a Chriſtie in the pulpit. He diſplayed no powers of eloquence, nor arts of rhetoric. Plain truth was his invariable figure of ſpeech; unimpeachable honour, and incorruptible honeſty, were the graces which he conſtantly ſtudied; and theſe qualifications were ſoon recognized by the monied intereſt of this commercial empire as the beſt poſſible recommendation to their confidence and patronage. The ſums which have paſſed through his

his hands are immenſe. There is ſcarcely a corner of the iſland which has not at one time or other felt the weight of his hammer, which, like a magician's wand, has transferred perhaps half the land of the kingdom from one owner to another. At a meeting of Common Hall on Midſummer-day, 1783, Mr. Skinner was put in nomination to ſerve the office of ſheriff of London for the year enſuing. At this period Mr. Skinner was in the prime of life, and in the full poſſeſſion of health and vigour. He received this mark of the confidence and reſpect of the liverymen of London in a manly and becoming manner. Though it was not ſought by him, he did not ſhrink from the duties which it impoſed. The moſt conſpicuous feature of the year in which he was ſheriff was the diſſolution of the parliament, and the election of a new one. The ſpirit of party was never more violent. The illuſtrious ſtateſman, Fox, who had then been newly ſtripped of power, had in every part of the kingdom numerous friends who eſpouſed his intereſt, and the intereſt of his ſupporters, and ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves in ſecuring their re-election to parliament. On the other hand, the ſupporters of the new miniſtry were equally zealous in their oppoſition. This conteſt was carried to a violent extreme in the metropolis, where conſequently Mr. Skinner, in his ſituation of returning officer, had a difficult and very delicate duty to perform. The ſincere friend and confeſſed admirer of Mr. Fox, and a ſtaunch ſupporter of Whig principles and the Whig intereſt, his whole heart was with the friends of that great ſtateſman. Added to which, the two Whig candidates for the city, Aldermen Newnham and Sawbridge, were alſo his particular friends In the election for Middleſex his intereſt at this time was ſtill more preponderating. Of ſo much conſequence did the celebrated Wilkes conſider it, that he once obſerved to a friend, "If any man wiſhes to be member for Middleſex he muſt make his bow to Mr. Skinner." Here alſo he had the ſame delicate taſk to perform; for Mr. Byng, the Whig candidate, was one of his moſt intimate friends. Yet ſo admirably did he blend his public duties and his private feelings together, that even the rival candidates themſelves ſubſcribed to his juſtice, honour, and impartiality. There is, perhaps no part of the duty of a ſheriff ſo painful as that which impoſes upon him the ſuperintendance of the priſons, and the execution of criminals. The regulations which Mr. Skinner effected in the gaol of Newgate, and the two compters, have produced ſuch wholeſome effects, that the debtor and the felon will ever have cauſe to be grateful for his exertions. To his humane interference alſo the inhabitants of the metropolis are indebted for the diſcontinuance of a ſpectacle which was at once revolting to the feelings of the beholders, and barbarous to the wretched victims of offended juſtice in their laſt awful hour. The ſpectacle to which we allude was, that of dragging culprits condemned to death in carts, or on ſledges, from Newgate through the moſt populous ſtreets of London, to be executed at Tyburn. This moſt afflicting ſight is now confined to the gates of Newgate. On the death of Mr. Bates in 1785, Mr. Skinner was a ſecond time invited by the ward of Queenhithe to become their alderman. This honour, which he had formerly declined, he then accepted; a ſtep to which he was no doubt the more readily induced from the experience which he had received of the attention and ability of his partner, Mr. Dyke, in conducting the concerns of the houſe. Mr. Skinner was called by the unanimous voice of his fellow citizens to the high office of lord mayor; and perhaps no period of the hiſtory of London can be named when vigilance and diſcretion in its chief magiſtrate were more neceſſary than during his mayoralty. The ſtate trials of that year will render it for ever memorable in the annals of this country. The predeceſſor of Mr. Skinner had deemed it neceſſary, for the preſervation of the peace, during the trial of Horne Tooke, to line the Old Bailey with the military. Upon the continuation of these trials, the new lord mayor rejected the proffered ſervices of the ſoldiers. For this act he was ſeverely cenſured by the miniſterial journaliſts, and, if we are rightly informed, an attempt was made by high authority to intimidate him to adopt the military regime. He continued, however, to preſerve the peace of the metropolis through the whole of his mayoralty by the aid of the civil power alone; and declared that while he ſat in the civic chair no military force ſhould be employed. This conſtitutional conduct juſtly raiſed him to the higheſt degree of popularity. The hoſpitality of his table, and the ſplendour of his entertainments at the Manſion-houſe, though at leaſt equal to any of his predeceſſors, are objects which have only a minor claim to notice, eclipſed as they were by the inflexible integrity and patriotic independence with which he diſcharged every function of a conſtitutional chief magiſtrate. On Michaelmas day 1799, Mr. Skinner was again returned by the livery of London, in conjunction with Mr. Coombe, to the court of aldermen, for their choice of one of them to be lord-mayor, when the court elected the former a ſecond time in preference to Mr. Coombe, who had not ſerved the office. This deciſion of the court of aldermen Mr. Skinner firmly reſiſted, by refuſing to ſerve the ſecond time that office, which he had ſo recently and honourably diſcharged. The perſeverance of the livery in returning to the court of aldermen theſe two gentlemen only, and the firmneſs of Mr. Skinner in refuſing to ſerve the office, at length fixed Alderman Coombe in the chief magiſtracy of the city: and thus defeated the plans of a junto of contractors and courtiers, who aimed to exclude the patriotic alderman from his fair claims

claims to the civic chair. From the period of his mayoralty, the declining ſtate of his health precluded him from taking that active part in public affairs which had formerly occupied his time. He attended, however, ſeveral of the city committees; and the grand improvements at Snow Hill have been called Skinner-ſtreet; in compliment to his memory. The loſs of his amiable lady in 1797, with whom he enjoyed an uninterrupted courſe of domeſtic happineſs for nearly forty years, was an affliction which he keenly and deeply felt. Withdrawing, therefore, in a great degree from the metropolis, the alderman ſpent the evening of an active, uſeful, and honourable life in retirement, at Collier's Wood, near Merton, in Surry; where he experienced in the unremitting attentions of Miſs Skinner, the beſt conſolation that a parent's age and infirmity can receive, the proofs of filial duty and affection. Beſides this amiable daughter, Mr. Skinner has left four others, all married, and two ſons; among whom he has divided his large fortune, with the ſame diſcretion and impartiality which marked every act of his life, both public and private. Integrity the moſt inflexible may indeed be conſidered as the prominent feature in the character of Mr. Skinner; and even his charities, which were of great extent, were guided by diſcretion: tenderneſs never ſeduced, cowardice never baffled his judgment; and if uncommon ſtrength of intellect and incorruptible honeſty of heart combined, may be ſaid to conſtitute a great and good man, ſuch a man is now loſt to his relatives, his friends, and his country, for ever, by the death of Alderman Skinner.

[*Further particulars of the late Charles Marquis* and *Earl Cornwallis*, Viſcount Brome, and Baron Cornwallis, K. G. and a baronet, a general in the army, lord lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets Militia, conſtable of the Tower of London, and governor-general of the Britiſh ſettlements in India, where he arrived in July laſt. Marquis Cornwallis whoſe family is very ancient and honourable, was born December 31ſt. 1738, and ſeems to have been intended from his cradle for the army. He accordingly entered into the ſervice at a very early age; and we find him in 1758, when only 20 years old, and at a period when promotions were leſs rapid than at preſent, a captain in Col. Crauford's light infantry, under the title of Lord Brome. Three years after this he accompanied the Marquis of Granby to the Continent, in the honourable and confidential capacity of one of his aids-de-camp, and was of courſe attendant on the perſon of that gallant nobleman during the campaign. In 1761 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, and we at the ſame time, find him diſcharging his civil duties, by ſitting as a repreſentative in Parliament for the borough of Eye. On the death of his father, who was the fifth peer of his family, in 1762, he of courſe vacated his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, and appeared in the Houſe of Peers, under the title of Earl Cornwallis. In 1765, he was nominated one of the Lords of the Bed Chamber, and about the ſame time, was honoured with the appointment of aid-de-camp to his preſent Majeſty. In 1766, he was promoted to the command of the 33d regiment of foot, and two years afterwards, married Miſs Jemima Tulikens Jones, daughter of James Jones, eſq. With this lady, who brought him two children, (a ſon and a daughter), he enjoyed every felicity the connubial ſtate is capable of yielding, until he was called on to embark with his regiment for America. On this occaſion Lady Cornwallis, inconſolable at the idea of parting with him, after urging every plea that affection could ſuggeſt, applied to his uncle, then Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who, at her requeſt, procured the king's leave of abſence. But notwithſtanding all the fondneſs of a huſband, duty prevailed over affection, and a nice ſenſe of honour urged her dearly beloved lord to forſake her. The ſeparation was, however, too much for her weak nerves to bear; ſhe literally fell a prey to love, ſunk beneath the weight of her grief, and died; thus affording a moſt ſingular and romantic inſtance of conjugal affection! Shortly after his arrival in America, we find his lordſhip ſerving under Sir Wm. Howe, with the rank of major-general, and acting as an able and indefatigable partiſan. Having landed, in November 1776, on the New Jerſey ſhore, at the head of a detached corps, and found Fort Lee evacuated, he inſtantly penetrated into the country and took poſſeſſion of the province. At the end of the campaign he repaired to New York, with a view to embark for Great Britain; but having received advice of the diſaſtrous affair of Trenton, with the unpremeditated gallantry of a ſoldier he deferred his voyage, and returned to the Jerſeys. His lordſhip's firſt enterprize in 1777, was an attempt to ſurpriſe an American poſt in his neighbourhood, in which he in part ſucceeded. Soon after this he received orders from General Howe to abandon the Jerſeys, and in July he embarked with the Engliſh commander in chief in the expedition to the Cheſapeak. In ſeveral of the ſubſequent events his lordſhip took a very active part. He commanded a conſiderable body of troops at the paſſage of the Brandy-wine, and after driving the enemy before him, entered and took poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, on the 24th of September, 1777. From that period until 1779, when he embarked as a Lieutenant-General with Sir Henry Clinton for the ſiege of Charleſtown, he ſeems to have had few opportunities of ſignalizing himſelf. On the ſurrender of the place, the command of South Carolina, with about four thouſand troops, devolved upon him. On hearing this, the American General Gates took poſt near Camden, where he had collected about three thouſand ſix hundred men. Lord Cornwallis,

wallis, inſtead of being daunted at this event, advanced with an inferior force: and on the morning of the 16th of October, a ſevere action took place, which was ſoon decided by the ſpirit of the Britiſh troops, who, after a ſmart fire, had recourſe to their bayonet; and the Americans having at length given way, were purſued nearly twenty miles. Seven pieces of cannon, the greater part of their baggage, and a thouſand priſoners, conſtituted the trophies of this day. But fortune was not always ſo favourable to him as on this occaſion In 1781, having withdrawn with the force under his command into York Town, he was ſurrounded by the enemy, to whom he was under the neceſſity of capitulating. Lord Cornwallis now returned to his native country, to repoſe after the fatigues of an unfortunate war, and enjoy all the happineſs that can poſſibly enſue from the ſweets of private friendſhip and public eſteem. During the political conteſts that took place in 1782 and 1783, his lordſhip was for a time, deprived of his place as Lieutenant of the Tower of London, which he had obtained ſeveral years before: but in the year 1784 it was reſtored to him. The natural inaction of peace prevented his talents from being called into exerciſe for ſome years: but the affairs of India no ſooner began to aſſume a critical aſpect, than a man was looked for, who united in his own perſon the eſteem and confidence of the king, the miniſtry, and the people. Lord Cornwallis was accordingly appointed to the high and important ſituation of Governor-general of Bengal, and to dignify his miſſion he was honoured with the order of the Garter. No ſooner did he arrive there than a war took place with Tippoo Sultan, ſon of the famous Hyder, who, from humble beginnings, attained great power, acquired extenſive territories, and organized an immenſe army. The conduct of hoſtilities was at firſt intruſted to the Madras government; having inſtantly aſſumed the command of the grand army, he proceeded to Vellore, and ſeemed to meditate an attack on the Myſore country, by the Beramahal Valley. The Sultan, unacquainted with European tactics, was deceived by this motion; for the Engliſh ſoon after made a rapid march to the Muglu Paſs through which they penetrated with little or no oppoſition. Within a few miles of Bangalore, Tippoo's army at length diſplayed itſelf on the heights, in excellent order, and it ſoon appeared that his ſubjects, as if in love with deſpotiſm, were attached both to his perſon and government. Bangalore, however, was immediately inveſted, and the pettah or town ſtormed and taken on the very next day. The reduction of the fort itſelf followed ſoon after. The Engliſh troops having been joined by the Nizam, and a reinforcement of 5000 men, under Colonel Oldham, Lord Cornwallis determined to march againſt Seringapatam, the capital of Tippoo; and on the 13th of May the army arrived within ſight of a place, the capture of which was expected to put a period to all its toils, and reward all its labours. As the Sultan had poſted thither a few days before, and occupied an advantageous camp, it was determined to carry it, if poſſible, by ſurprize; but this ſcheme proved abortive from the vigilance of the enemy, who were nevertheleſs, obliged to abandon their poſition. It was impoſſible, however, at this period to attempt the ſiege of ſo formidable a place as Seringapatam; for, in addition to a variety of other cauſes, there was an abſolute deficiency in the article of proviſions. Having, therefore, ſent notice to General Abercrombie, who was marching to his aſſiſtance, to return, the commander-in-chief deſtroyed his battering train, and retreated to Bangalore, being joined on his march thither by 30,000 Mahrattas. Early, however, in the enſuing ſpring, the Britiſh army retraced its ſteps, and appeared once more before the metropolis of Myſore, where it found Tippoo again ſtrongly intrenched. He was, notwithſtanding, attacked, and compelled, as before, to retreat. Upon a junction with the Bombay army the regular approaches were made, redoubts were raiſed, and had it not been for ſome unlucky events, in reſpect of which his lordſhip was entirely blameleſs, ſtripped of his capital and bereaved of his power, the Sultan would have been proſtrate at his feet. He was compelled, however, to accept of ſuch terms as the Engliſh commander choſe to dictate. He conſented to cede part of his dominions, paid a large ſum of money, undertook to furniſh a ſtill more conſiderable portion of treaſure, within a limited period, &c. and entruſted two of his ſons to the care of Lord Cornwallis, with whom they were to remain as hoſtages for the due performance of the treaty; and here it is but juſtice to a prince, whom we are accuſtomed to ſtyle a barbarian, to obſerve, that he fulfilled every one of the articles with the moſt ſcrupulous punctuality.—This important war being now ended, highly to the honour of the Britiſh arms, Lord Cornwallis returned to England, without being enriched by a poſt, in which avarice and rapacity could eaſily have realized a princely fortune—but he neither exacted a jaghire from the conquered ſovereign, nor increaſed his own income by venality or extortion. Honours and employments, both ſo well earned, awaited him at home. He had been before inveſted with the inſignia of the garter; he was now (1792) created a marquis, admitted a member of the privy council, and, in addition to his other appointments, was nominated to the lucrative office of maſter-general of the ordnance, in conſequence of which he had a ſeat in the Cabinet. Returning once more to the boſom of domeſtic happineſs, the Marquis ſeemed to promiſe to himſelf a life of eaſe and quiet in his native country. Such, however, was not his deſtiny. Ireland was diſorganized, and the Engliſh power there ſhook to its very centre. It was even doubtful how long it would remain an appendage to Great Britain; for it was menaced by inſurrection within, and invaſion from without.

One

One of theſe events had actually taken place, and the other ſoon followed. In this critical ſtate of affairs, the eyes of the Cabinet and the nation were once more turned towards him, and he was inveſted with the vice-regal powers, amidſt the acclamations of both kingdoms. His adminiſtration was ſhort; but it was ſucceſsful. The union of the inſurgents was diſſolved, the diſaffected diſarmed, and an invading enemy taken captive. But his adminiſtration was accompanied by merits of another, and of a better kind, for military deſpotiſm in a great meaſure ceaſed; the ſyſtem of plunder and free quarters was checked; and the torture, the rack, the whip, the ſcourge, and the halter aboliſhed, as inſtruments not within the pale of legitimate government. The reſtoration of tranquillity in Ireland was ſoon ſucceeded by its union with Great Britain, on which Marquis Cornwallis reſigned the government of the country and returned to England. Here he was ſoon called upon to act a diſtinguiſhed part in the negotiations which were opened for a general peace, being in 1801 appointed the plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the congreſs aſſembled for effecting that deſirable object. The reſult was, the peace of Amiens. The life of Lord Cornwallis was a ſeries of honourable exertions in the ſervice of his country, with very ſhort intervals of repoſe. Little more than two years elapſed after his return from France, when government was again deſirous of availing itſelf of his talents and experience. The affairs of India were in a critical ſtate, and no perſon ſeemed ſo proper to reſtore them, as one under whoſe auſpices they had formerly been ſo flouriſhing. The appointment of governor-general was accordingly offered him, and he accepted it, with a ſtrong preſentiment that he could not ſurvive the ordinary period during which that office is held. His health had been ſenſibly on the decline for ſome months previous to his embarkation; and he had every reaſon to dread the effects of a tropical atmoſphere upon a frame already yielding to the hand of time, and impaired by the variety of ſervices in which he had been employed under every viciſſitude of climate. Soon after his arrival in the Eaſt Indies, he ſet out to take the command of the army, when he was arreſted by the hand of death at Ghazeepore, in the province of Benares, on the 5th of October. The Marquis is ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by his only ſon, Charles Viſcount Brome, who is married to Louiſa, one of the daughters of the Duke of Gordon.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a meeting of the Durham Agricultural Society, held at Durham on the 21ſt of December, 1805, it was reſolved to offer the following rewards for the enſuing year:

No. 1. To the farmer whoſe ground, not leſs than 150 acres, ſhall be deemed to be in the moſt ſkilful mode of cultivation and beſt condition,—5 guineas.

2. For the greateſt quantity, and beſt in quality, of rye graſs ſeed, produced from two acres of ground,—5 guineas.

3. For the beſt ſtallion for getting harneſs or draught horſes, to be kept in the county of Durham, as a ſtallion, for one ſeaſon afterwards, and to attend Durham market in the uſual manner,—3 guineas.

4. For the beſt ſtallion for getting hunters or road horſes, with the ſame injunctions as laſt mentioned in No. 3,—3 guineas.

5. For the beſt bull, not leſs than two years old, to be kept in the county of Durham one ſeaſon afterwards,—3 guineas.

6. For the beſt tup, whether aged or ſhearing, to be kept in the county of Durham for one year afterwards,—3 guineas.

7. For the beſt cow or heifer, in milk or with calf, to be kept in Darlington or Stockton wards for two years afterwards, as a breeding cow,—3 guineas.

8. For the beſt cow or heifer, in milk or with calf, to be kept in Cheſter or Eaſington wards for two years afterwards, as a breeding cow,—3 guineas.

9. For the beſt pen of five fat wedder ſheep, under two years old, bred and fed by the reſpective candidates in the county of Durham, and *bona fide* their property at the time of ſhewing, and which has not been fed by any other than green food,—10 guineas.

10. For the beſt fat ox, bred and fed in the county of Durham, certified to be under four years old at the time of ſhewing,—10 guineas. As the ſhort horned breed has been the only one hitherto ſhown, ſhould any ox of any other true and unmixed breed be ſhown, and prove to have the moſt merit, the additional ſum of five guineas ſhall be given, in order to induce perſons in poſſeſſion

of other breeds to become candidates for this reward.

11. For the beſt fat pig, not exceeding 18 months old, to be bred and fed in the county of Durham — 5 guineas.

Some workmen, in opening a drain at Redcheſter, in Northumberland, lately diſcovered a ſmall braſs box, of a very particular ſhape. On opening it they found two coins, upon one of which was the following inſcription:

C. Julius Anicet *
Soli divino ſuſcepto voto
Animo lubens D. D.

Upon the other are engraved the two following Greek words:—Αγνωστω Θεω.

Theſe coins are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Robinſon, of Morpeth. The former muſt be an ancient coin in the time of the Romans, but of what date could not be diſcovered. The latter is probably an Athenian coin, as we read that St. Paul obſerved a ſimilar inſcription upon one of the Athenian altars.

Married.] At Jarrow, Mr. William Cummings, of Durham, to Mrs. Hall, widow of Mr. H., taylor.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Barnes, of Gateſhead, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Cuitt.

At Hexham, Mr. Thomas Parker, hatter, to Miſs Ann Baty, daughter of Mrs. B., of the Grey Bull Inn.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Anthony Watſon, of Seghill, to Miſs Ruth Hedley, of Todd's Nonk.

At Sunderland, Mr. Anthony Smith, painter, to Miſs Douglas, daughter of the late Mr. D., ſupervifor of exciſe.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſeph Whitfield, formerly a bookſeller of that town.—At Dr. Wood's, Mrs. Burnett, mother of Mrs. W., 8 .—Mr. George Charlton, of the George and Dragon Inn.—Mr. John Hall, 71.—Mrs. Molineux, wife of Mr. John M., ſpirit-merchant, 48.

At Herſhouſe, near Sunderland Bridge, Mr. Thomas White, formerly maſter of the Three Tuns Tavern, in New Elvet, Durham, 61.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Hopper, wife of C. Hopper, eſq., alderman and poſtmaſter.—Mrs. Marſhall, widow of the late Mr. John M., 73.—Mrs. Mary Sample, widow of Mr. Thomas S., wine and ſpirit merchant, 65.—Miſs Eleanor Maugham, of Beamiſh, 22.

At Berwick, William Dickſon, eſq, father of Mr. Patrick D., attorney at law.—Mrs. Stevenſon, mother of Mr. Robert S.—Mrs. Dixon, innkeeper.

At Alnwick, Miſs Caſtles, only daughter of the late John C,, eſq., of Grenada, 20.

At South Shields, Lieutenant Robert Thompſon, of the Eliza tender, 30.—Mr. George Bell, maſter mariner, 35. — Miſs Gallilee, 25.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Shrout, widow of the late Mr. S., of that port, engineer.—Mrs. Hawthornthwaite, wife of Mr. H., of the cuſtoms.

At Edlingham, John Potts, 103.

At Bigge's Main, near Newcaſtle, Mr. Roger Green, formerly of Thropton, 55.

At Dalſton, Mr. Jacob Barley, 70.

At Biſhopwearmouth, Mr. Robert Bell, only ſon of Mr. Robert B., of Newcaſtle, 18.—Mr. William Hardcaſtle, 80.

At Hazon, Northumberland, Mr. Laing, 65.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Stanwix, near Carliſle, Mr. James Maguire, of Dromheriff, near Newry, Ireland, to Miſs Margaret Graham, of Taraly.

At Carliſle, Mr. Joſeph Bouſtead, to Miſs Sowerby, daughter of Mr. Waſdale S., of Cummerſdale.

At Workington, John Beck, eſq., comptroller of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, to Miſs Allott, only daughter of the Rev. Bryan A., rector of Burnham in Norfolk, and niece to the Dean of Raphoe.

At Penrith, Mr. George Vyon, muſician, to Miſs Cowan, of Carliſle.—Mr. Joſeph Pattinſon, ſadler, of Carliſle, to Miſs Margaret Cumpton.

At Burgh by Sands, Mr. Chriſtopher Wills, manufacturer, of that place, to Miſs Janet Nixon, daughter of Mr. David N., of Arthuret Holm, near Longtown.

John M'Callum, engraver, of Upperby, to Miſs Martha Nicholſon, late of Egremont.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Piele, engineer, in the employ of Lord Lowther, to Miſs Williamſon, daughter of Mr. W., ſurgeon.—Mr. James Beſsford, to Miſs Peele, daughter of Captain P., of Mill Hill.

At Bentham, Mr. Joſeph Stewart, ſhoemaker, 22, to Miſs Mary Ellerſhaw, 61.

Died.] At Stub, in the pariſh of Bewcaſtle, Mr. Andrew Routledge, a reſpectable land owner, 86. His eldeſt ſon, Mr. John R., an officer in the artillery, lately fell in the ſervice of his country in the Eaſt Indies.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr B., jun., ſoap-manufacturer.—Miſs Mitchell, grand-daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harriſon, of St. Bees, 21.—Mrs. Grace Stockdale, 76.

At Docker, near Kendal, Mrs. Margaret Garnett, 98.

Suddenly, at Swanage, near Portſmouth, while on a journey, Mr. Samuel Robinſon, of Kendal, ſpirit-merchant and dry ſalter.

At Tebay, near Orton, ſuddenly, Mr. John Winter.

At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. Thomas Powſon, ironmonger, 79.

At Gretna Green, Mr. John Richardſon, ſon of the late Mr. John R., merchant, of Whitehaven, to Miſs Brown, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B., of Egremont.

At

* *There is ſomething here which cannot be made out.*

At Dalſton, Mr. Jacob Bewley, 70.

At Kirby, in the pariſh of Dean, Mr. John Barwiſe, 26.

At Cockermouth, Miſs Mary Wilkinſon.

At Egremont, Mr. Fletcher Weſtray, ironmonger, 23.

At Diſſington, Mrs. Sharp, wife of Mr. S., joiner.

At Netherby, Longtown, Sophia, the infant daughter of Sir James Graham, bart.

At Caſtle Lodge, near Workington, Mrs. Ann Milburn, 76.

At Workington, Mrs. Piggs, wife of Mr. Joſeph P.—Mrs. Eſther Tiffin.—Mr. Charles Udale, 77. He had been nearly fifty years head agent to John Chriſtian Curwen, eſq., and to his father the late Mr. Chriſtian, of Unerigg.—Mrs. Selkirk, wife of the Rev. John S., paſtor of the Diſſenting Congregation at the High Meeting, 60.

At Kirkbride, Mrs. Rebecca Fell.

At Carliſle, Mr Robert Hodgſon, cooper, ſon of the late Mr. Caleb H., 27.—Mr. Joſeph Twentyman, manufacturer, 30.—Mrs. Mary Crane, wife of Mr. Sampſon C., 22.—Mr. John James, 28.—Mr. Chriſtopher Johnſton, 53.

YORKSHIRE.

At Leeds pariſh church, during the laſt year, there were 1290 baptiſms, 512 marriages, and 767 burials.

At the late annual meeting of the members of the Hull Dock Company, the accounts for the year 1805 were audited, and the ſum total declared to be 11,282l 14s 2d., or 72l 15s 10d. per ſhare upon 155 ſhares, in which number are included the five new proprietors admitted laſt year.

The number of ſhips belonging to the port of Hull employed laſt year in the whale fiſhery was 38. Theſe together took 474 fiſh, which produced 13 272 butts of blubber and 5175 tons of oil. The whole of them, with the addition of two other veſſels, are fitting out for the enſuing ſeaſon.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an act for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds within the townſhip of Skelton, in the pariſhes of Skelton and Overton, in the North Riding.

On the 7th January, from half paſt nine to half paſt ten at night, a Lunar Iris, or rainbow of the Moon, was ſeen at Horbury, near Wakefield, very beautiful, and entirely perfect in its arch. It continued much longer than rainbows uſually do. A ſecond bow was clearly diſcernible above the firſt, which was alſo perfect in its arch, but the colours could not be diſtinctly ſeen. The phenomenon was ſeen in Wakefield, and ſeveral places adjacent; alſo in Leeds, but not quite ſo vivid.

Married.] At Stockton, John Frederick Lumley, eſq., captain in the Stockton volunteer infantry, to Miſs Robinſon, daughter of the late Leonard R., eſq.

At York, Captain Sampſon, of the third Weſt York militia, to Miſs Anne Story, fourth daughter of George S., eſq., of Biſhopwearmouth, Durham. — Mr. James Snowden, ſadler, to Miſs Catharine Dinnor.—Mr. James Pulleyn, to Miſs Batty, daughter of the late Mr. Ambroſe B.

At Doncaſter, John Moxon, eſq., banker, of Hull, to Miſs Heaton, daughter of the late William H., eſq.

At Snaith, Mr. Foſter Clark, ſurgeon, to Miſs Beachill, only daughter of Mr. Richard B., of Bain.

At Gretna Green, Mr. Richard Parkins, ſon of John P., of Birthwaite Hall, near Barnſley, to Miſs Hargreave, of Wakefield.

At Dewſbury, the Rev. John Buckworth, M.A., to Miſs Halliley, daughter of Mr. John H., merchant.

Mr. Robert Richardſon, of Barnſley, attorney, to Miſs Crooks, of Monk Bretton, only daughter of the late Richard C., eſq., formerly of Kirkſtall Forge.

At Weſton Underwood, Bucks, Frederick Hall, eſq., of Eſklith Houſe, in this county, to Mrs. Barclay, of Weſton.

Died.] At Selby, John Foſter, ſen., eſq. From his appearance on the ſtage of public life, his name has been adorned with thoſe virtues which diſtinguiſh a man of ſcience and induſtry: by the unremitted exertion of a ſuperior diſcernment, he had obtained a conſiderable property, and that without the aid of any hereditary wealth. Sound judgment and moral purity and juſtice were moſt ſtrikingly diſplayed in all his tranſactions.

At Ripon, Mr. William Grimſton, alderman, father of that corporation, 90. He ſerved the office of mayor in regular rotation four times, namely, in 1761, 1772, 1783, and 1795, having been in the corporation 57 years.—Charlotte, youngeſt daughter of the late William Harriſon, M.D. — Mr. John Johnſon, jun.

At Halifax, Joſeph Hulme, M.D., 95. As a phyſician he ſtood in the firſt line of eminence, having ſtudied at Leyden under the learned Muſchenbrook, Oſterdyke, Albinus, Van Royen, and Gaubius, in the year 1743. He was a friend to the poor, and was ever ready to adminiſter to them his advice without fee or reward.

At Hebden Bridge, near Halifax, Mrs. Rhodes, mother of the Rev. W. Rhodes, maſter of the grammar ſchool at Tadcaſter, 80.

At Hull, ſuddenly, Captain Thomas Ellerby, maſter of the Ruſſian ſhip Narva, 39 — Mrs. Catharine Green, relict of the Rev. Robert G., 66.—Mr. George Simpſon, cabinet-maker, 44.—Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Captain H., of the Progreſs Davis's Straits ſhip, of this port, 32.—Captain Chriſtopher Parker, of the Ariel Davis's Straits ſhip, 42.—Mrs. Wilberforce, daughter of Captain Joſeph Murton.

At Tunſtall in Holderneſs, Edward Lorimar, eſq., 50.

The Rev. T. Marſden, vicar of Skipton and Kildwick in Craven.

At Darrington, near Pontefract, William Sotheron, Eſq.

At Patrington, Mr. John Bee, brother to Robert B., eſq., late of Skeffling in Holderneſs, and deſcended from the ancient family of Bee, of St. Bee, n Cumberland.

At Harewood, Miſs Grace Daviſon, youngeſt daughter of Robert Daviſon, M.D.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Hopper, relict of George H., eſq.

At Thirſk, Mrs. Cuſſon, wife of Mr. Henry C., banker.

At York, Mrs. Thackray, relict of Mr. T., linen-draper.—Mrs. Nightingale, wife of Mr. N., ſaddler.—John Raines, eſq., for fifty years ſteward to the Conſtable family in Holderneſs.—Mrs. Clough, relict of Mr. Robert C.—Mrs. Abigail Williams, wife of Mr. William W., 42.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Jane Rickard, ſiſter to Mr. Alderman R., 65.

At Knareſborough, Mr. William Tindall, ſurgeon.

At Leeds, Miſs Shillito, daughter of the late Mrs. S.—Mr. Peel Storr.—Mrs. Crawford, wife of Mr. Samuel C.—Mr. S. Glover, partner in the houſe of Cadman, Glover, and Darnton, tobacconiſts.—Mr. Joſeph Fothergill, many years ſexton of St. James's church.—Mrs. Woodhead, mother of Mr. Barwick, merchant, at St. Peterſburg.—Mrs. Ackroyd, widow of Mr. Henry A.—Mr. Jonathan Ikin, partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Ikins, Cockell, and Carr, merchants.

John Sheppard, eſq., late of Burton Grange, near Barnſley, 80; and the ſame evening, Mrs. Pickering, widow of the late Mr. Pickering, of Barnſley, ſurgeon, and ſiſter to the above gentleman. It is rather ſingular that their illneſs ſhould commence within a few hours of the ſame time the preceding week, and that they ſhould alſo terminate fatally as above-mentioned.

LANCASHIRE.

From the annual bill of mortality it appears, that, at the Collegiate church in Mancheſter, there have been, from January 1 to December 31 incluſive, 1805—marriages, 1508; baptiſms, 3358; burials, 969.

Married.] At Liverpool, Edward Gibbon, eſq., of Little Stretton, Shropſhire, to Miſs Houghton, only daughter of Job H., eſq.—The Rev. R. K. Milner, A.M., chaplain to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to Miſs Richmond.

At Mancheſter, John Gorſt, eſq., of Leigh, to Miſs Margaret Kearſley, daughter of John K., eſq.—Mr. James Aldred, to Miſs Eſther Moſs.—Mr. John Royle, ſtationer, to Miſs M. Robinſon.

At Bolton by the Sands, Mr. John Salthouſe, calico-printer, to Miſs Slatter.

At Warrington, Mr. Thomas Dunbavand, to Miſs Corles.

At Ulverſton, Mr. G. Robinſon, to Miſs Margaret Neall, only daughter of Captain Henry N., of Bardſea, near that place.

Died.] At Much Woolton, Mrs. Frances Porter, aunt to P. Walſh P., eſq., of Wandſworth, Surrey, 75.

At Lancaſter, ſuddenly, Mrs. Mary Atkinſon, relict of Mr. John A., butcher.—Mrs. Heſeltine.—Mr. John Bradſhaw, late an ironmonger.—Mr. Richard Blackburn, hatter.—Mr. Richard Maſhiter, cabinet-maker.—Mr. John Croſfield, ſail-maker, 90.—William Feddon, eſq., many years exciſe port ſurveyor.—Mr. James Willan, formerly a ſadler, 94.—Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. William K., of Cockerham Hall.

At Slyne, near Lancaſter, Mr. Robert Woods.

At Aberdeen, Thomas Earle, a ſtudent of the Mareſchal College at that univerſity, and ſecond ſon of Thomas Earle, eſq., of Spekelands, near Liverpool, 18. He was a youth of great promiſe, peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for his talents, and poſſeſſed of every virtue.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Jones, ſon of Mrs. J., of the Cheſhire tavern, 27.—Mr. Henry Walker, late of Blackburn, 37.—Mrs. Iſabella Gardner, 72.—Captain Richard Pearſon.—Mr. Robert Watkinſon, merchant, of the Iſland of St. Vincent.—Lieutenant Bryan J. Bromwich, of the royal navy.—Mr. Edward Brignall, formerly an eminent jeweller in London.—Mrs. Diſtell, wife of Mr. D., ſugar-baker, 58.—Mrs. Nicholſon, wife of Mr. George N.—Mrs. Rowland, relict of Gabriel R., eſq., late of the Iſland of Jamaica, 50.—Mr. Norris Jameſon, 50.—Mr. W. B. Frodſham, liquor-merchant, 44.—Mrs. Hillary, relict of the late Richard H., eſq., and mother of Sir William H., bart., of Danbury-place, Eſſex, 66.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Rothwell, upholſterer.—Mr. James Hurſt.—Mrs. Maſkell, relict of Mr. M., of Deanſgate.

At Eccleſton, near Preſcot, Mr. John Foſter, 80.

At Stealy Bridge, Mr. William Earnſhaw, cotton merchant.

At Warrington, Mrs. Fairbrother, 88.

At Pendleton, near Mancheſter, Joſeph Booth, eſq.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs. Burton, wife of Mr. John B.

At Walton, Mrs. Atlas, relict of Mr. John A., currier, of Liverpool, 63.

At St. Helen's, near Preſcot, Mrs. Bridge, wife of Mr. B.

At Ormerod Houſe, the lady of John Hargreaves, eſq., only daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Lawrence Ormerod, of Ormerod, eſq. Few poſſeſſed in a more eminent degree all the amiable virtues of her ſex than Mrs. H. Her laſt painful and lingering illneſs ſhe bore with exemplary piety and reſignation; and her early death, in the bloom of life, will long prove a ſubject of deep regret not only to her inconſolable mo-

ther,

ther, huſband, and three lovely children, but to all ranks by whom ſhe was known.

Killed in a duel, near Liverpool, Edward Brookes, eſq., formerly a major in one of the battalions of Royal Lancaſhire volunteers, by John Bolton, eſq., colonel of the firſt regiment of Loyal Liverpool volunteers. About twelve months ago a quarrel aroſe between them on a matter of buſineſs. The colonel was chairman of a committee on an affair in which the intereſts of the Major were concerned, and, not having conducted himſelf to his ſatisfaction, the Major ſent the Colonel a challenge. The conſequence was, that a meeting was agreed on; but, either from accident or deſign, the parties did not attend at the time and place appointed. Before a ſecond rendezvous was adjuſted, they were taken into cuſtody, and bound over, in a heavy penalty, to keep the peace; after which their animoſity increaſed daily, each reproaching the other with having informed the officers of juſtice of their intention to fight, and thereby occaſioned the arreſt. Before the expiration of the time for which they were bound, it was rumoured that it was the intention of the Major to call out the Colonel a ſecond time, the moment it was elapſed. This induced the Colonel to be beforehand with him; and the very day on which they were releaſed from their penalty, the Major received an invitation to meet the Colonel, at five o'clock, at the outſkirts of the town. The Major was punctual to the time, and was attended by Mr. Forbes, and the Colonel by Mr. Harris. Colonel Bolton's carriage ſtood at a diſtance waiting for him. When on the ground, the Colonel obſerved to his opponent, that, "agreeably to the cuſtom of duelling, he believed he (the Major) was entitled to the firſt fire." This was aſſented to, and the Major fired without effect; the Colonel immediately returned it, when the ball penetrated the head of the Major, a little above the right eye, and he fell. Aſſiſtance was at hand, but he expired almoſt inſtantly. The Colonel was attended to his carriage by ſome of his friends, and drove off; ſince which he has not been heard of.—Verdict, wilful Murder.

CHESHIRE.

Married] At Roſtherne church, Wilbraham Egerton, eſq, eldeſt ſon of William E., eſq., of Tatton Park, M. P. for the county, to Miſs Sykes, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Chriſtopher S., bart., of Sledmere Houſe, Yorkſhire.

At Warrington, Mr. John Chivers, jun., of Cheſter, to Miſs Mary Biddulph, of Uttoxeter, Staffordſhire.

At Baddeley, Mr. William Haſſall, of Clotton, to Miſs Fenna, of Blackhurſt.

At Cheſter, the Rev. Thomas Coupland, of the Priory, to Miſs A. W. Sloughter.—Mr. William Gammon, maltſter, to Miſs Towſey, hatter.

At Aſton, Mr. Gorſt, of Croughton, to Miſs Martha Hyde, of Sutton.

At Knutsford, Mr. William Herne, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Mary Ann Ferreboe, of Knutsford.

Died.] At Little Sutton, Mr. Williamſon, upwards of forty years maſter of Childer Thornton ſchool.

At Cheſter, Mrs. Powell, wife of Mr. P., currier and leather cutter.—Mrs. Nicholls.—Mrs. Grandmaiſon, 87.

At Northwich, Mr. Furey, ſalt-proprietor, and agent to Lord Penrhyn.

At Ballington, near Macclesfield, Mr. Francis Upjohn, 56.

At Neſton, Mrs. Mary Favergeer, 23.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Maſſey, widow of the late Captain M.

At Saltney Side, near Cheſter, Mr. Walley, farmer.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſterfield, Mr. Thomas Kirk, of Bramby Moor, near Eckington, to Miſs Hague.

At Hazlewood, Mr. James Hitchcock, to Miſs Alice Brown.

Died.] At Derby, Miſs Burton, 37.—Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr N., hoſier, 31.—Mr. Kirk, joiner and cabinet maker, 61.—Mr. Robert Grayſon, jun., ſurgeon, 30.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. H., 40.—Mr. George Sneeſby, innkeeper, 56.

At Cheſterfield, Gervaſe Radley, gent.

At Uſton Fields, Mrs. Hopkinſon, wife of Mr. John H., 74.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Southwell, Mr. S. Sketchley, to Miſs Margaret S. Lowe.

Died.] Job Charlton Brough, eſq., of Newark, clerk of the peace for the county. His death was occaſioned by being thrown from his horſe, which took fright and ran away with him while hunting with Mr. Saville's hounds.

At Workſop, Robert Athorpe Athorpe, eſq., 61. He was in the commiſſion of the peace for the weſt riding of the county of York, and was formerly colonel of the Loyal Sheffield volunteers.

At Nottingham, Mr. Cripps.—Mrs. Green, mother of Mr. G., Diſſenting miniſter.—Mrs. Calar.—Mrs. Trubshaw, mother of Mr. Joſeph Flewitt.—Mrs. Salt-houſe, of Pitcher-gate.—Mrs. Newton, miſtreſs of the Cock public houſe, in Old-ſtreet.—Mr. George Milnes, watch-maker, 25.

At Southwell, Mr. Gates, farrier.—Mrs. Plowman, a maiden lady, of Nottingham.

At Epperſtone, ſuddenly, George Briggs, gent., 90.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A gentleman's keeper, near Stamford, in the late froſt ſhot a beautiful bird, which proves to be an Egyptian gooſe. It is matter of inquiry whence it could come, particularly as being in the higheſt condition and plumage.

Married]

Married.] At Grantham, Mr. J. Green, to Mrs. Alderman, widow of Mr. A., ſurgeon.

Mr. Edward Soulby, to Miſs Goy, of Holland Fen, near Boſton.

Mr. Robert Storey, to Miſs Hurdman, of Willoughby.

At Frieſton, near Boſton, Mr. Jackſon, grazier, to Miſs Porter.

At Barrow, Mr. Bruce, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Wright.—Mr. Stone, of Barrow, to Mrs. Burgeſs, of Leiceſter.

At Boſton, Mr. John Brotherton, hatter and hoſier of Lincoln, to Mrs. Eiſom.

At Louth, Mr. Thomas Shaw, to Miſs Dinah Thompſon —Mr. Gibſon, of Tatterſhall, to Miſs Agnes Preſton.

Died.] At Grantham, Mrs. Derry, widow.

At Boſton, Mr. Hobſon, linen-draper.

At Empingham, near Stamford, Mr. John Warren, 22.

At Faldingworth, near Lincoln, the Rev. Mr. Davis, rector of that pariſh.

At Orby, Mr. Thomas Willoughby, ſen.

At Halton Holegate, Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Robert B.; and on the following morning his mother, Mrs. B, was found dead in bed with her huſband.

At Skivbeck Quarter, near Boſton, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. C., merchant.

At Caſtle Bytham, Mr. Francis Derry, 78.

At Claypole, Mr. John Parker, 96. He had been the father of 9 children, grandfather of 42, great-grandfather of 21, and great-great-grandfather of 2.

At North Cotes, near Grimſby, Mrs. Ann Knight, wife of Mr. William K., with whom ſhe had lived in wedlock upwards of 65 years.

At Stamford, Mr. Henry Tallis, 54.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs. Southwell, 91.—Mr. William Weſt, hair-dreſſer, 91.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Stone, of Barrow-upon-Soar, to Mrs. Burgeſs, of Leiceſter.

Mr. Bruce, coach-proprietor, to Miſs Bruce, of Barrow.

At Hinckley, Mr. Cotterill, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Lee.—Mr. E. Gunton, jun., to Miſs Short, of the George Inn.

At Leiceſter, Mr. J. Spencer, to Mrs. Hawkins.

Died.] At Blaby, Mr. R. Brewin Freer.

At Higham on the Hill, Mr. John Harris.

At Arnſby, ſuddenly, Mr. Hall, grazier.

At Stoney Stanton, Thomas Bewſkin, eſq.

At Loughborough, Elizabeth Hewitt, 87.—Mr. Ambroſe Newbery, 95.

At Great Dalby, Mr. Shepard Brewitt, 27.

At Leiceſter, Mr. W. Spencer, late of Sharman's Lodge, 48.

At Gilmerton, Mrs. Biſhop, wife of Mr. William B., of the Talbot, 77.

At Earl Shilton, Mr. T. Atkins, 78.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr Abraham Nicklin, of Willenhall, to Miſs Lydia Bratt, only daughter of Mr. Samuel B.—The Rev. William Leigh, to Miſs Proud, daughter of Samuel Proud, eſq. of Bilſton.

At Edgbaſton, Mr. Cornelius Harris, to Miſs Sarah Grontage, both of Birmingham.

Died.] At Lichfield, in an advanced age, Andrew Newton, eſq., brother of the late learned and pious Dr. Thomas Newton, Biſhop of Briſtol. The property of this gentleman, which was conſiderable, was employed, to a liberal extent, in private acts of charity and beneficence, known only to the immediate objects of his kindneſs. In a more public and more laſting point of view, the noble inſtitution which he founded ſome years ago at Lichfield, for the widows of clergymen, and for their unmarried daughters above the age of fifty, will ſufficiently diſtinguiſh his name and perpetuate his memory. He enjoyed a gratification which Charity has ſeldom ventured to taſte, and Affluence has ſeldom lived long enough to afford. He gave, for the purpoſe abovementioned, the ſum of 20,000l. during his life!

At Hildredwan, near Lichfield, Mrs. Ward, of Eaſt Boldon, widow of Thomas W., eſq., of Nunnikirk, Northumberland.

At Walſall, Mr. James Adams, buckle-maker.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Rowley Regis, Mr. Titus Newton, to Miſs Williams, of Dudley.

At Birmingham, Mr. Hopkins, to Miſs Penny.—Mr. Wright, to Miſs E. Patrick —Robert Campbell, eſq., of Stirling, to Miſs Haſluck.—Mr. Daniel Adler, to Miſs Sarah Beck.

At Warwick, Mr. Joſeph Phillips, plumber and glazier, to Mrs. Aſhmore.

At Milverton, Mr. William Squires, to Mrs. Jeffcoate.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Townſhend. — Mr. Clement George, 68. — Mr. John Clarke, 74.—Mary, eldeſt daughter of Mr. William Capenhurſt, 12.—Mr. John Small, 82.

At Coventry, Mr. William Green, while eating his breakfaſt, apparently in good health — Mrs. Dreſſer, mother of Mr. D, manufacturer.—Mr. Hanbury Newark, timber-merchant.—Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. C., ſurgeon.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. Thomas Brown, 73.

At Warwick, Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. C., woolſtapler.

At Poleſworth, Miſs Power, daughter of the late Mr. P., ſurgeon.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Nathaniel Boddington.

At Weſton, Mr. Samuel Pratt, 32.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, the Rev. John Dryden Pigott, rector of Habberley, to Miſs Fanny Bevan, ſecond daughter of Henry B, eſq.—Mr. Burkinſhaw, of Yardſley, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Elizabeth Taylor, ſecond daughter of Mr T., of Monkmoor.—Mr. Neſbitt, goldſmith, of London, to Miſs Howe, milliner.

At Whitchurch, Mr. William Thompſon, jun., merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Adams, of Shenſtone, Staffordſhire.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Samuel Horne, to Miſs Martha Griffiths.

At Ludlow, Mr. George Britain, to Miſs Gittins.

At Morville, Mr Greenhalgh, ſurgeon and apothecary, Wellington, to Miſs Cheſter, of Owſley.

The Rev. J. B. Betton, vicar of Lydbury, to Miſs Beale, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas B., eſq., of Heath Houſe, Ludlow.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mrs. Mary Hammond.

At Barchurch, Mr. Boot.

At Long Waſe, near Wellington, Mr. Thomas Bellis, upwards of ſixty years clerk of that place.

At Broſeley, Mr. Charles Gueſt, ſen.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. Thomas Howell, 85.

At Pentremaes, near Oſweſtry, Mr. Jebb.

At Madeley Wood, Mr. John Brooke, 75.

At Shiffnal, Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. Joſiah H.

At Frodeſley, Mr. Ball, 86.

At Shrewſbury, Mr. Griffiths, of the Bull public-houſe. — Mr. Richard Studley, butcher.

At Lilleſhall, the Rev. John Stanier, M.A., rector of Hope Bowdler, 58.

At Dorrington, Mrs Gittins, widow of the late Mr. G, of Shrewſbury.

At Uppington, near Wellington, Mr. Richard Carden.

At Clun, the Rev. Mr. Rice.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At St. John's, near Worceſter, Mr. W. Turner, of Kington, to Miſs Weſt.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Pardoe, of Thavies Inn, London, to Miſs Parthenia Hooman, ſecond daughter of Mr H.

At Worceſter, Mr. Hughes, of the Old Bank, to Miſs Price, eldeſt daughter of the late W. P., eſq., of the Noake.—Mr. Davis, to Miſs Clarke, daughter of Mr. C., of the Horn tavern.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. William H., brewer. — Mr. William Bird, formerly of the Porto Bello Tea gardens, 83.—At the houſe of her brother, Mr. Alderman Lloyd, Mrs. Mary Taylor, 68.—Mrs. Foley.—Mr. Matthew Walker, plumber and glazier, of Broad-ſtreet.

At Upper Howſell, in the pariſh of Leigh, Mrs. Coſhier, 93.

At White Lady Aſton, Mr. T. Holland.

At Bromſgrove, Mr. Humphries. — Mr. Phillips.

At the Blanquets, near Worceſter, Miſs Tomkyns, the eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas T., eſq., formerly of Buckenhills, Herefordſhire.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Ridley, wife of Mr. George R.

At Henwick, near Worceſter, Mrs. Smith.

At Bewdley, Mr. Thomas Baker, tanner and alderman.

At Barbourn, near Worceſter, Miſs Wicken.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorſton, Mr. Hardwick, of Lulham Court, to Miſs Lewis, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Dr. L., of Mornington upon Wye.

At Marden, the Rev. T. Wynne, of Hereford, to Miſs Sirrell, eldeſt daughter of R. S., eſq., of Weſtërſton.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Edward Williams, porter to the Biſhop's palace.—Mr. Vaughan.—Mrs Watkins, mother of Mr. W. of the Half Moon, 91.—Mr. William Lilevall, tanner, 65.

At Newton, in the pariſh of Dilwyn, Mrs. Jones, 44.

At Fownend, Mr. Maddy, 70.

At Malſon, near Pembridge, Mrs. Cotmore, wife of Mr. C.

At Preſteign, the Rev. John Williams, of Leominſter.

At Aſton Ingham, Mr. Thomas Perkins, jun.

At Green Hill, near Woolhope, Mr. W. Hodges, 85.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Webb, linen-draper, of Great St. Helen's, London, to Miſs Alice Milſon, daughter of Mr. Richard M., of St. Briavel's.

Mr. Vezey, of Cirenceſter, to Miſs Ann Haines, of Baunton.

At Thornbury, Thomas Lowford, eſq., of London, to Miſs Ann Rolph, daughter of the late George R., eſq.

The Rev. T. Wynne, of Hereford, to Miſs Sirrel, eldeſt daughter of R. S., eſq., of Wiſterton.

Died.] At King's Holm, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Juſtinian Loveſey.

The death of Mrs. Holder, wife of William Holder, eſq., of Taynton (mentioned in our obituary laſt month), was occaſioned by cold caught whilſt diſtributing her annual bounties to the poor. She might truly be called one of the worthieſt of women; and her virtues flowed from her genuine goodneſs—which dictated, and appeared, in all her behaviour, and endeared her to all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance. Her whole deportment breathed kindneſs and benevolence: clothing the naked, feeding the hungry, and aſſiſting all in diſtreſs within her reach, was her conſtant delight. It is almoſt

ſuperfluous

ſuperfluous to add, that ſuch a character has left a diſconſolate huſband, and a numerous circle of friends, ſincerely to lament her loſs.

At Glouceſter, Mr. George Mander.

At Stroud, Mrs. Mary Lamburn, relict of Mr. Matthew L., baker and maltſter.

At Butler's Court, near Cheltenham, Mrs. Edith Pearce.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Silverford, Mr. William Humphries, to Miſs Hunt, of Sutton under Brailes, Glouceſterſhire.

At Oxford, Mr. J. Brockleſby, to Miſs Brooks.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. James Phillips, maltſter, to Miſs Mary Lampett, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Daniel L., an eminent grazier of Hook Norton.

Died.] At Oxford, of the ſcarlet fever, Edward Vernon, ſecond ſon of the Biſhop of Carliſle.—Mr. John Swift, ſurgeon, 23.—Mr. William Pavier, whiteſmith, 63.

At Enſham, Mr. George Bowerman, ſon of Mr. Joſeph B., 32.

At Horton, Mr. Thomas Bulford, an eminent farmer.

At Sandford, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, relict of Mr. James C.

At Binſey, near Oxford, Mr. John Prickett, farmer, 76.

At Bletchingdon Park, Miſs Charlotte Anne, ſecond daughter of Arthur Anneſley, eſq., 12.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ſubjects appointed by the Vice Chancellor for Sir William Browne's prize medals for the preſent year, are,

For the Odes,.....Mors Nelſoni.

Epigrams, ...Μηδὲν ἄγαν.

The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice Proveſt of the College of Fort William, in Bengal, and formerly a member of Queen's College, in this univerſity, has this year propoſed a prize of 500l. for the beſt work in Engliſh proſe, embracing the following ſubjects:—

1. The probable deſign of the Divine Providence in ſubjecting ſo large a portion of Aſia to the Britiſh dominion.

2. The duty, the means, and the conſequences, of tranſlating the Scriptures into the Oriental tongues; and of promoting Chriſtian knowledge in Aſia.

3. A brief hiſtoric view of the progreſs of the Goſpel in different nations, ſince its firſt promulgation; illuſtrated by maps, ſhewing its luminous track through the world; with chronological notices of its duration in particular places—The regions of Mahomedaniſm to be marked with *red*, and that of Paganiſm with a *dark* colour.

Died.] At Hatley St. George, Thomas Quintin, eſq., 75, one of the magiſtrates of county, for which he ſerved the office of high-ſheriff in 1795. He was originally of Newcaſtle, and one of the agents in the glaſs-works, belonging to the late John Williams, eſq.; whence he went to London, where by induſtry and attention he acquired a fortune of near 200,000l, which he has bequeathed to his only ſon by his firſt wife, the daughter of the late Captain Whitby, of Newcaſtle.

At Ely, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. James R., and daughter of the late Sir Thomas Mackworth, bart., of Huntingdon.—Mr. Richard Grimditch, nephew of the late Robert G., eſq. of Chatteris.—Mrs. Taylor, 66.—Mrs. Gotobed, widow of Mr. Aungier G., 82.

At Wiſbech, Mr. John Barker, 91.

At Cambridge, Mr. Walter Coſtin, of the Red Cow public-houſe.—Mrs. Crofts, relict of the Rev. Edward C., rector of Brandon and Wangford, in Suffolk, and a near relative of General Waſhington.—Miſs Sarah Kaye, daughter of Mr. John K., 18.—Mrs Murray, wife of Captain M., of the Cambridge volunteers.

At Great Barton, Mr. Daniel Parſons, farmer.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lynn, William Wheatly Walker, eſq, lieutenant in the ſecond dragoons, or Royal Scots Greys, to Miſs Melvin, only daughter of Mr. M., of Norwich.

At Thetford, Thomas Twining, eſq., late of Bengal, to Miſs Eliz. Gifford.

At Stoke Holy Croſs, Lieutenant Hunting Jollye, to Miſs Harriet Clarke, youngeſt daughter of the late Captain Henry C., of Stepney, London.

At Runeton, W. Swatman, eſq., of Lynn, to Miſs Lane, daughter of S Lane, eſq., collector of the cuſtoms, at that port.

Mr. Richard Dewing, merchant, of Burnham Overy, to Miſs Herring, daughter of Mr. William H., of Aſhwicken.

Mr. Robert Pratt, land ſurveyor, of Norwich, to Miſs Horner, daughter of Leonard H., gent., of Lyſtead.

At Foulſham, Mr. John Engall, wine-merchant, of Aylſham, to Miſs Athill, daughter of the Rev. Mr. A.

Died.] At Bungay, Mr. William Smith, draper and tailor.

At Thorpe Lodge, Mr. John Harvey, ſecond ſon of John H., eſq, a young man of very promiſing abilities, and a ſtudent in the univerſity of Cambridge, 18.

At Wooddalling, Miſs Margaret Starling, third ſurviving daughter of Mr. John S., of Norwich, 21.

At Beeſton Hall, Mrs. Ann Powell, 73.

At Swaffham, Mr. Robert Brett, 76.

At Carlton, near Loddon, Mr. John Cullum, farmer, 72.

At Horsford, Miſs Pratt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P.

At Newfound, Mr. Edmund Barnes, farmer, 68.

At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Smith, 73.—Mr. Robert Cook, carver and gilder, 26.—Mr. Richard Bowen, corn and coal-merchant, 50.

50.—Mrs. Bacon, wife of Mr. Leonard B, wine-merchant, after languiſhing twelve months under a cancer in the tongue.—Mrs. Elizabeth Corbould, 72.—Mrs. Mary Fell, 6.—Mr. Thomas Burleigh, of the Sun and Anchor public-houſe, and a ſerjeant in the Norwich volunteer infantry, 42.—Miſs Columbine, only remaining child of F. Columbine, eſq., 46.—Mr. William Stenford, foreman to Mr. Rooke, carpenter, 65.—Jeremiah Norris, eſq., 70. On opening the vault belonging to his family, in the church of St. Peter's Mancroft, a live bat was found therein, of a greyiſh colour, where it had probably lain in a torpid ſtate, a ſolitary companion for the dead, more than thirty-two years, the diſtance of time ſince the vault was before opened.

At Briſby, Mr. Edward Caſe, formerly of Pattiſley Houſe, 88.

At Hilborough, Mrs. Spinks, relict of Mr. S., 58.

At Lynn, Mrs. Maxey Allen, relict of Alderman A.—Mrs. Jarvis, wife of Mr. L. W. Jarvis, 32.

At Wymondham, Mr. Samuel Leatherſdale, farmer, 70.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Sillett, 76.

At Blofield, Mr. Charles Hardingham, 84.

At Diſs, Mrs. Burton, relict of the Rev. George B., rector of Elden, in Suffolk.

At Armingland Hall, Miſs Priſcilla Sands, 21.

At Loddon, ſuddenly, Mr. William Winter, plumber and glazier, 49.

At Eaſtmore, Mrs. Worthy, wife of Mr. Thomas W., 65.

SUFFOLK.

Married] The Rev. George Walker, ſon of the Rev William W., of Sturton, to Miſs Denny, daughter of the late Samuel D., eſq., of Eye

At Ipſwich, Mr J Lawrance, attorney, to Miſs Jerard.—P. T. Richardſon, eſq, of Limehouſe, Middleſex, to Miſs Harriet Fulcher, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas F., timber-merchant.

Mr. T. Froſt, of Williſham Hall, to Miſs Moore, daughter of the late Mr. Robert M., of Buckleſham.

At Cockfield, Mr. William Tricker, grocer, of Bury, to Miſs M. Ruſſel, daughter of Mr. R.

Died.] At Heveningham, Mr. Baldry, farmer, 68.

At Bardwell, Mrs. Nunn, wife of Martin N., gent., 64

At Bury, Mr. James Felton, 35.—Mrs. Feltom, 90.—Frederic William, third ſon of Mr. Charles Blomfield, 13.

At Stowlangtoft, Mrs. Denton, relict of John D., eſq., 66.

At Battesford, ſuddenly, while giving directions to his ſervant in the ſtable, Mr. Powell, farmer.

At Cotton Hall, Mrs. Durham, wife of Mr. Thomas D.

At Stradbrook, Mrs. Bradfield, wife of Mr. William B., 33.

At Great Barton, Mr. Daniel Parſons, farmer.

At Harkſtead, Mr. Robert Daniel, 82.

At Southwold, John Thompſon, eſq, 69.

At Brandon, Mrs. Crofts, relict of the Rev. Mr. C. rector of that place.

At Brandon Hall, Mrs. Burch, relict of William B., eſq,, 84.

At Ipſwich, Mr. George Stebbing, 80.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Cardington Beds, the Rev. John Foſter, vicar of Weſt Thurroch, in this county, to the Hon. Miſs St. John, eldeſt daughter of the late Lord St. John.

At Little Waltham, Mr. James Samms, to Mrs. Beardwell.

At Goldhanger, Mr. William Salmon, to Mrs. Ardley.

Mr. James Shuttleworth, of Malden, to Miſs E. Ruffle, ſecond daughter of Mr. R., of Galleywood Common.

Mr. William Brown, of Brentwood, to Miſs Ann Waters, ſecond daughter of Mr. John W., of Moulſham.

Mr. Kendal, of the Roſe Tavern, Southchurch, to Mrs. Pettikin.

Died.] At Thaxted, Thomas Johnſton Thomaſon, ſon of Mr. T., 16.—Mrs. Jennings, wife of Mr. J., Diſſenting miniſter.

At Harwich, Mrs. Parſons, wife of Mr. William P., ſen.—Miſs Deane, only daughter of the late Mr. Henry D.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Edward Auſton, ſeedſman.—Daniel, third ſon of the late Mr. Jas. Wayman, attorney, 12.

Mrs. Stoney, wife of the Rev. Mr. S., vicar of Thorp le Soken.

KENT.

The plan of a chapel to be built in the dock-yard, for the accommodation of officers and artificers of Chatham yard, the royal marines, and the ordinary, has been tranſmitted to the Commiſſioner. It is to be put in execution immediately, and will be ſufficiently large to accommodate four thouſand perſons.

This county is much indebted to the members of the very laudable inſtitution eſtabliſhed at Hythe, for the improvement of fat wethers, as every year tends to add beneficial improvement to that deſcription of cattle, which is ſo eſſentially ſerviceable to mankind. At the laſt anniverſary meeting of the ſociety, the adjudication of the prizes was as follows:—To Mr. E. Ruſſell, of New Romney, for his two years old wethers (graſs-fed), one of which being of the greateſt dead weight of any produced (130 lb); and the other as poſſeſſing the moſt beautiful ſymmetry and ſhape.—To Mr. B. Cobb, of New Romney, for his one year old wether (graſs-fed), the greateſt dead weight (108 lbs.).—And to Mr. Rolfe, of New Romney, for his one year old

old wether, poſſeſſing the moſt complete ſymmetry and ſhape.

Married.] At Plumſted, K. E. Money, eſq., captain in the Hereford militia, to Miſs French, only daughter of Dominick F., eſq.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Thomas Pell, jun., to Miſs Elizabeth Mercer.

At St. Lawrence, in the Iſle of Thanet, Mr. Clarke, of Upper John-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, London, to Miſs Mary Ann Squire, daughter of the late Thomas S., eſq., of Peterborough.

At Strood church, Lieutenant J. Harriſon, of the Royal Marines, to Miſs Dadd, daughter of the late James D., eſq., purſer of the Royal Navy.

At Sturry, Mr. William Kitchingham, aged 81, to Mrs. Mary Marſh, widow, 40.

At Chiſlehurſt, the Rev. James Leonard Jackſon, to Miſs Louiſa Hyde Wollaſton, daughter of Mr. Francis W.

Died.] At Rocheſter, Mrs. Snatt, wife of J. S., eſq., of the cuſtom-houſe.

At Chatham, Mrs. Burr, relict of Mr. B., ſchool-maſter.—Mr. William Poole, ſen.—At her father's houſe in the Dock-yard, Mrs. Farmer, ſecond daughter of Mr. John Thompſon, maſter joiner.—Mr. Thomas Pegan, ſurgeon and apothecary.—Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. E., baker.—Mr. Durnford, one of the foremen and ſmiths in the dock yard.

At Bearſtead, Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. Jeſſe W.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Eaſt, wife of Mr. E., baker.—Mrs. Nags, wife of Mr. N.

At Haſtingleigh, Richard Sankey, eſq.—Mr. Thomas Kidder.

At Graveſend, Mr. Thomas Pitt, maſter of the White Hart tavern.

At Goodneſtone, near Wingham, the lady of Sir Brook William Bridges, bart., daughter of the late John Foote, eſq., banker.

At Deal, Mrs. Woodruff, relict of Mr. W., of Sandwich, 58.—Mrs. Wiſe, wife of Mr. John W., carpenter.—Charles William Le Geyt, eſq., major of the 45th regiment, eldeſt ſon of C. W. Le G., eſq., of Jerſey.

At Margate, Mr. John Curling Cobb, timber merchant, and principal clerk in the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Cobb and Son.

At St. Peter's in Thanet, Mrs. Mockett, wife of Mr. John M.

At Dover, Mrs. Pattenden, wife of Mr. Thomas P.

At Tenterden, Mrs. Ann Pemble, 85.

SURRY.

Died.] At Chertſey, in his 81ſt year, Thomas Love, ſen., maſter in the Royal Navy, who loſt his leg on board His Majeſty's ſhip Prothée (commanded by the preſent Admiral Buckner), in the glorious action of the 12th of April, 1782, under Lord Rodney. He was the laſt of thoſe officers who had received penſions for their ſervices on that memorable day. He has left two ſons in the navy: Thomas Love, maſter, who was lately employed as agent to the commiſſioners of the Spaniſh detained ſhips in the Mediterranean; and Lieutenant Love, ſecretary to the Hon. Admiral Berkeley, Commander in Chief of the Sea Fencibles in England, who was ſtanding by the ſide of his father when he loſt his leg.

At Eſher, Richard Harris, eſq., of Barge-yard, Bucklerſbury, 67.

At Bentley, near Farnham, C. Baldwin, eſq., many years a magiſtrate for the county.

SUSSEX.

A correſpondent of the Suſſex Advertiſer ſtates, that, by proper management, an excellent cheap wine, far ſuperior to raiſin, may be extracted from parſnips. The receipt he gives for the purpoſe is as follows:—Waſh the parſnips clean, take off their rind, cut them in ſlices; boil four gallons ſo cut in ten gallons of water, till they are perfely ſoft; ſqueeze the liquor well out of them and run it through a hair ſieve, and to every gallon of liquor add three pounds of ſugar, and boil it three quarters of an hour; when it is cool put to it a little new yeaſt, let it ſtand ten days in an open veſſel, ſtir it frequently, put it into a caſk, and when it has done fermenting bung it up for uſe.

Married.] Mr. P. Andrew, of Pulborough, to Miſs Marchant, daughter of Mr. M. of Beeding.

At Henfield, Mr. R. M. Laſhmar, of Brighton, grocer, to Miſs Vinall, daughter of Mr. V.

Mr. Burtenſhaw, farmer, of Clayton, to Miſs Marten, of Keymer.

At Storrington, W. Chambealayne, eſq. of Rolvenden, Kent, to Miſs F. Biſhopp, daughter of Colonel B. and grand-daughter of Sir Cecil B. of Parham Park.

Mr. Hampton Weeks, ſurgeon, of Brighton, to Miſs S. Borrer, daughter of William B. eſq. of Hurſtperpoint.

The Rev. Cheale Green, vicar of Kuſtington and Littlehampton, to Miſs Penfold, of Wickham.

At Pagham, Mr. E. Martin, grocer, of Chicheſter, to Miſs Adams.

Died.] At Lancing, Miſs Ann Lloyd, youngeſt daughter of J. M. Lloyd, eſq. M. P. for Steyning.

At Winchelſea, Lieutenant Francis Gibbon, of the royal navy.

At Horſham, Mr. Martin, grocer and draper, 26.

At Brighton, Mrs. Aldrich, wife of Mr. A. haberdaſher.—Mr. John Sergent, formerly a fiſherman, but who had for ſome years retired from buſineſs, 57.

On his way from Cuckfield to his houſe at Dinfield, Mr. Ellis, who had lately retired from the farming buſineſs, 54.

At Chicheſter, ſuddenly, Mr. T. Legg, the only ſon of Mr. L. brewer, 22. Alſo ſuddenly, Mrs. Durnford, widow of the Rev. Mr. D. vicer of Berſted.

HAMPSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Portſea are raiſing a ſubſcription, for the purpoſe of erecting a monument to the memory of Lord Nelſon, which is to be placed in St. George's-ſquare. Mr. Sauſe, merchant, of that town, has preſented a very large piece of granite for the pedeſtal. The granite was brought home for Mr. Sauſe in his Majeſty's ſhip Experiment, from Egypt, by his friend Captain Saville.

From the annual report of the Hampſhire Society for the Relief of Priſoners within the County for Small Debts, it appears that during the laſt year ten debtors, having ſix wives and ſeventeen children, were diſcharged. The total amount of their debts, coſts, and fees, was 329l. 15s. 6d. During the laſt four years fifty-ſeven debtors have been diſcharged, having 35 wives, and 109 children.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. James Ridell, of the Mitre Inn, to Miſs Stacey.

At Wincheſter, Mr. A. Groomſbridge, to Miſs Ann Baker.

At Alverſtoke, near Goſport, Captain G. P. Wingrove, of the royal marines, to Miſs Laugherne, daughter of the late Captain Thomas L. of the navy.

Mr. J. D. Hopwood, of Havant, lieutenant in the 68th regiment, to Miſs Holloway, daughter of the late Mr. John H. of Andover.

At Millbrook, near Southampton, John Jewell, eſq. captain in the 19th regiment of foot, now ſerving in Ceylon, to Mrs. Smith, widow of Charles S. eſq.

Died.] At Chriſtchurch, Mrs. Elizabeth Worſley, fourth daughter of the late David W. of Stenbury, Iſle of Wight.

At North Stoneham, George Weſtmacote, eſq. to Miſs Knightley Sellers, niece of Mrs. Fleming, of Stoneham Park.

At the ſignal ſtation, Iſle of Wight, Lieutenant Billinghurſt, of the royal navy, who had ſerved his majeſty 44 years.

At Itchen Ferry, John Tucker, fiſherman, 131. He followed his uſual occupation till within a few weeks of his death.

At Fareham, Elizabeth Spencer, 105. Many years ago ſhe loſt her ſight, but about her 100th year ſhe recovered that precious faculty.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Swallowclift, Mr. John Lampard, of Compton, to Miſs Fromer, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. William F.

In London, Mr. Samuel Elliott, of Chippenham, to Miſs Maria Brown, of Weſtbury.

Died.] At Saliſbury, the infant ſon of James Huſſey, eſq.

At Mildenhall, near Marlborough, Mr. Iſaac White, farmer.

At Calne, Mr. George Bladen, of the White Hart Inn.—Miſs Fry, 27.

At Weſtbury, Mr. Keeby, currier.

At Stapleford, Mrs. Saph, wife of Mr. S.

BERKSHIRE.

A beautiful ſarcophagus has remained ſince the days of Henry VIII. in a building attached to St. George's chapel, at Windſor, built by Cardinal Wolſey, as a mauſoleum for himſelf; the ſarcophagus was alſo intended for the reception of himſelf: it is plainly formed out of a block of black marble, highly poliſhed, but the entablature of it is embelliſhed with the moſt exquiſite ſculpture, deſigned and executed by an Italian artiſt of the firſt eminence, whom this ambitious churchman brought over ſolely for this work. The building having recently been appropriated by his Majeſty to a chapter-room for the Knights of the Garter, this curious ſarcophagus has been removed.

Married.] At Wallingford, Mr. B. Sheen, ſolicitor, to Miſs Lovegrove, daughter of Robert L. eſq.

At Wokingham, John Roberts, eſq. to Miſs Lamplow.

Died.] At Caverſham Grove, David Fell, eſq.

At Pulley Green Cottage, Egham, Mr. John Kent.

At Kintbury, the Rev. Thomas Fowle, rector of Hampſtead Marſhall, in this county, and of Allington, Wiltſhire, 79.—At the houſe of his brother, Charles Fowle, eſq. of Kenſington-place, Bath, barriſter at law, and major commandant of the Hungerford volunteer infantry.

At Binfield, George Hotham, eſq. a general in the army, and colonel of the 14th regiment of foot, 63.

At Newbury, Mr. Francis Campbell, aſſiſtant to Mr. Bunny, ſurgeon.

At Reading, Mrs. Williams, relict of E. Williams, eſq. of Friday-ſtreet, Cheapſide.—Mr. John Townſend.—Mr. Fogg, formerly an eminent china-man in Bond-ſtreet, London, 89.—Mrs. Wright.

At Cookham, near Maidenhead, John Bartlett, ſhepherd to Mr. F. Aldridge, 80. After his death nearly 700l. were found concealed in different parts of his houſe.

At Wallingford, the Rev. Richard Bethel, rector of St. Peter's. He was found dead in his bed. It may with truth be ſaid that he not only practiſed the moſt exalted piety himſelf, but was anxious to inculcate it in others; and by his public preaching, exhortation, and example, he conveyed the moſt ſublime ideas of religion. He was always ready to relieve the wants of others, and was a conſtant attendant on the bed of ſickneſs, whence he endeavoured to diſpel the gloom of conſcience, and to prepare the departing ſoul for a happy immortality. He poſſeſſed great humility, joined to the moſt engaging ſimplicity of manners. Thoſe who were in habits of intimacy with him can alone eſtimate his private character; for to ſay that he was an attentive huſband, an affectionate father, and a ſincere friend, is not giving any adequate idea of his virtues.

At his ſeat at Benham, near Newbury, after an illneſs of three days, his Serene Highneſs Chriſtian Frederick Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anſpach and Bayreuth. His highneſs was born Feb. 24, 1736. He was nearly allied to the preſent Royal Family; his grandmother, by his mother's ſide, being a princeſs of England, and his great aunt was Queen Caroline, wife to George the ſecond. His highneſs was nephew to Frederic the ſecond of Pruſſia, his mother being ſiſter to that great ſovereign, and he was firſt married to a princeſs of the houſe of Saxe Coburg. He preſented the rare inſtance of a man voluntarily reſigning ſovereign power for the enjoyments of private life, and, to the honour of Britiſh beauty, the faſcinating charms of an Engliſh lady occaſioned this deciſion. Lady Craven, ſeparated from her lord, was travelling through Franconia, and, being preſented at the court of Anſpach, the Margrave became enamoured of her. Lord Craven dying on the 20th of September, 1791, the Margrave was married to Lady Craven on the 20th of October following, having transferred his territorial poſſeſſions to the King of Pruſſia, reſigned the government of his ſtates on the 2d Dec. 1791, that he might conform to the lady's reſolution of paſſing her remaining days in England, in conſideration of an annuity, for their joint lives, of 400,000 rix dollars per annum. The Margrave has given all his perſonal property, including jewels of great value, to the widowed Magravine, who is now unqueſtionably the richeſt woman in the kingdom.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

From the report of the Strangers' Friend Society, at Bath, it appears, that during laſt year the receipts of that ſociety, including the balance of 75l. 16s. 9¾d. from 1804, amounted to 353l. 9s. 4d. Out of this the ſum of 303l 5s 6d. has been expended in the purpoſes of the ſociety, leaving a balance in the treaſurer's hands of 50l 4s. 10d. Proteſtants, Roman Catholics, ſtrangers and foreigners, have an equal right to be relieved; and no other recommendation is required than a ſufficiency of evident diſtreſs. There have been 23,949 diſtreſſed objects viſited and relieved by this ſociety ſince its commencement. The number of viſitors is increaſed with the deſign to extend the benefit of the inſtitution, according to the aid received from thoſe who deſire to comfort many who are in great miſery.

The Committee for conducting the Sunday Schools and Schools of Induſtry at Bath ſtate, that they have hitherto received and inſtructed all the poor children who have offered from the pariſhes of Bath, Walcot, Widcombe, and Bathwick, amounting to near 700; that the ſurplus of the contributions, after defraying the expences of the Sunday Schools, is appropriated to the ſupport of the Schools of Induſtry; where 100 children (taken in rotation from the Sunday Schools) will be daily and diligently inſtructed in the principles of the Church of England, and induſtriouſly employed, all which children have been completely clothed this year.

At a reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of Bath, held at Hetling Houſe, November 22d, 1805, it was reſolved that a charitable inſtitution, to be called the Bath Penitentiary, ſhould be eſtabliſhed in that city, and a ſubſcription has been commenced for the purpoſe of carrying the plan into execution. Its object is to receive into cloſe reſidence, protection, government, and employment, with a view to reformation, and reſtoration to their friends; or to prepare for placing in ſuitable ſervices, ſuch unhappy females as may be induced to apply, and enter into proper engagements, for ſuch ends. To carry this plan into effect, a ſuitable houſe is about to be engaged. Conſiderable expence, in the plaineſt furniture, and accommodation, muſt of courſe be incurred in ſuch a commencement, and the ſtricteſt economy, including ſuch employment of the young women as can be beſt contrived, will be ſtudied.

Married.] At Briſtol, Clement Debbieg, eſq. of the county of Middleſex, to Lady Charlotte Butler, ſiſter to the Earl of Laneſborough.—Mr. Biggs, attorney, to Miſs Angell, of Jamaica.—The Rev. A. Lendon, to Miſs Seyer, daughter of the Rev. S. Seyer.

At Brompton Regis, W. Butt, eſq. late captain in the North Glouceſter militia, to Miſs Harriet Lucas, ſecond daughter of Stuckley L. eſq. of Baron's-down Park.

At Monkton Comb, Captain J. E. Courtenay, of the 40th regiment, to Miſs M. Duke.

At Bath, Mr. H. Lucas, ſurgeon, to Miſs Grant, eldeſt daughter of the late James G. eſq. of Carron, Scotland.—Henry Edward Howſe, eſq. of Lyncomb, to Miſs Shuckburgh, daughter of William S. eſq.—Mr. Turner, maſter of the White Hart inn, Briſtol, to Miſs Jane Thomas.—Mr. J. Woodman, of Topſham, maltſter, to Miſs Prideaux, of Cuttery Houſe, in Eaſt Allington, daughter of the late T. Copleſtone P. eſq.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Roberts, wife of John R. eſq. of John-ſtreet, Bedford row, one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.—The Hon. Mrs. St. John, widow of the Hon. and Rev. A. St. John, dean of Winchester, 77.—Mrs. Evelyn, wife of William E. eſq. of St. Clere, Kent.—Mrs. Lillingſton, relict of Luke L. eſq. of Fevrelby Grange, Yorkſhire.—Mrs. Birchall, wife of Captain B. of the royal navy.—Mrs. Rambouillet, daughter of the late Colonel R. of the firſt regiment of foot-guards.—Mr. Hancock, bruſh-maker.—Mr. John Parſons, London-carrier.—Major Pool, 84.—Mrs. Threſher, of the Circus.—Mr. Samuel Channins, of the royal navy.—Mr. Thomas Clarke, city-crier.—John Henry, eſq. 56.—Miſs Fiſher,

Fiſher, eldeſt daughter of the late Henry F. eſq. of Weſtwode Houſe, Wilts.—Mr. Edward Lucas, 70.

At Timſbury, Miſs Crang, eldeſt daughter of Mr. C. ſurgeon, of Dunſter.

At Hamſwell-houſe, near Bath, Thomas Whittington, eſq. His death was occaſioned by the machinery of his thraſhing mill, at which he was engaged, catching his arm, and ſevering it quite from his body, and mangling the oppoſite collar-bone in a moſt dreadful manner.

At Briſtol, Mr. Young, bookſeller.—At the Hot Wells, Lady E. Greville, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Warwick, 22.—Mrs. Harris, relict of John H. eſq. alderman, 77.—Mr. William Bloxham, formerly a wholeſale linen-draper, 61.—Mr. Savage, wife of Robert S. eſq.—Miſs Annabella Winnington, ſiſter of Sir Thomas W. bart.—Mrs. Sanders, wife of Mr. S. of the George and Dragon.—Mr. Thomas Weaver, attorney, 74.—Miſs Eliza Harris, daughter of Mr. Wintour H.—Mrs. Cobham, ſome time of the iſland of Barbadoes.—Captain Joſeph Lawrey, many years an inhabitant of Kingſton, Jamaica.

At Clifton, Mr. W. Webb, 90. He had been a member of the Methodiſt ſociety, from its being firſt founded by the Rev. John Weſley, and for ſixty years he had been clerk of the church at the above place. He ſuſtained through life, with becoming propriety, the Chriſtian character, and was univerſally reſpected. In him the poor loſt a kind friend, and the church a moſt valuable member.—Miſs Noble, eldeſt daughter of John N. eſq.—Mr. Thomas Abbot, of the cuſtoms, 72.

At Stowe, in the pariſh of Arlingham, the Rev. Henry Davies, A M. upwards of 30 years rector of Chilton, Berks, and perpetual curate of Saul, Glouceſterſhire.

At Widcomb, Mr. Howton, of the Angel inn.

At Corſham, Mrs. Aſhley, 84.

At Taunton, Mr. John Clitſome, who, for a number of years paſt, carried on a very extenſive trade in the braziery line, with great ſucceſs, dying worth near 20,000l. He was a man much beloved and eſteemed, and in all his dealings truly honeſt. Amongſt ſeveral other charitable donations, is the intereſt of 500l. for ever to Paul's meeting-houſe: to Gray's alms-houſe 10l. per annum; to a ſervant, Edward Hays, who worked for him the laſt thirty years (now infirm), he has bequeathed 20l. per annum for life; and to his other ſervants and apprentices annual legacies for life.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Yeovil, Mr. James Cayme, to Miſs Jane Watts, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel W.

At Dorcheſter, Mr. Thomas Tullidge, to Miſs Coome.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. Penny, relict of Captain P.

At Shafton, Mrs. Mallet, wife of Mr. John M. ſadler.

At Dorcheſter, of a mortification occaſioned by repelling the gout, Capt George Meggs, 58.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Ide, near Exeter, John Charles Fanſhawe, eſq. of Franklyn, to Miſs Frances Delia Carrington, ſecond daughter of the Rev. W. H. Carrington.

Mr. Charles Poole, of Crowcombe, Somerſet, to Miſs Farrant, daughter of John F. eſq. of Culm Rine Houſe.

Died.] At Tiverton, Mr. Francis Rogers, formerly maſter of the Three Tuns Inn.

At Plymouth of an apoplexy, Mr. Prinn, an eminent grocer, 52.—Mrs. Prior, milliner and haberdaſher, 63.

Whilſt cruiſing in the North Seas, Captain William Richardſon, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Utile, a native of Exeter. He was one of the lieutenants who were ſaved from the Royal George, when ſhe ſunk at Portſmouth; and firſt lieutenant of the Leander, at the glorious battle of the Nile.

At Exeter, Mrs. Lloyd, 99.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Mary Chown, widow of Mr. John C. 87.

At Witheridge, Mrs. Luxton, widow, 76.

The Rev. Copleſtone Coward, rector of Thurliſtone.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Thomas Edwards, eſq. of Kameplace in this county, to Miſs Sarah Browne, fourth daughter of Wm. B. eſq. of St. Mary Church, Devonſhire.

John Buller, eſq. M. P. for East Love, to Miſs Auguſta Eliza Nixon, third daughter of John N. eſq. of Queen's County, Ireland.

Died.] At Launcells houſe, near Stratton, the Rev. Cadwallader Jones, vicar of St. Ives.

The Rev. Benjamin Foſter, rector of St. Michael Carhayer, and of Boconnoc.

At St. Mawgan, the Rev. Robert Paul, rector of that pariſh.

WALES

Died.] At Llangollen, Denbighſhire, Thomas Eyton, eſq. formerly a captain in the Denbigh militia, 82.

At Coleorook, Llangendeirne, Miſs Edwardes, daughter of the late Admiral E.

Lewis Gwynne, eſq. of Monachty, in the county of Cardigan, 77. He lived very private, though poſſeſſed of an extenſive eſtate, and accumulated an immenſe fortune, the bulk of which he has left to the Rev. Alban Thomas Jones, of Tuglyn, together with his real eſtate, except a ſmall part, which he bequeathed to Mr. Edwards, a youngeſt ſon of D. J. Edwards, eſq. of Job's Well, near Carmarthen. He had in the houſe, when he died, ſuch a quantity of gold that a horſe could not carry the weight to convey it to Tuglyn, about a mile off, and when put on a ſledge it was with difficulty he could draw it there. The amount in gold is 100,000l. beſides 50,000l. in the ſtocks. His other legacies

are

are but few, and of no great amount. He was generous to the poor, always a friend to the neceſſitous, and an upright gentleman.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 16th of September laſt, in the 37th year of his age, in command at Rampoorah, in the Eaſt Indies, which place he had gallantly defended againſt Holkar, Capt. Charles Hutchinſon, of the Bengal Artillery, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company. He was a ſoldier by deſcent, his father and grandfather having been officers in His Majeſty's ſervice. He was ſent from the county of Somerſet at an early period of his life, to try, like many others, his fortune in India, where after ſpending 20 years in the ſervice, great part of which at Fort Marlbro', in the iſland of Sumatra, he obtained three years leave of abſence for the recovery of his health; came to England, recovered, married, and in the courſe of a few months, loſt a muſt amiable wife; returned again to India before his leave of abſence expired, and arrived in time to enter upon moſt of the active ſervice in which the Eaſt India Company's forces have been employed, and was with Lord Lake in all his ſevere engagements, prior to the capture of Delhi, whence he was detached with a diviſion of the army under the command of the Hon. Col. Monſon, to co-operate with the Bombay army in the reduction of Holkar's capital, and received from Col. Monſon many public marks of approbation. When the Colonel was unfortunately obliged to retreat, he left Captain Hutchinſon in command, with a part of his force, at Rampoorah, to cover his retreat, in hopes of keeping Holkar employed, againſt whoſe force of upwards of fifty thouſand cavalry, beſides infantry, he ſucceſsfully maintained a ſhort, but vigorous ſiege, at the ſame time contending with famine within; and after receiving, in this command, repeatedly the public thanks of Lord Lake, the Commander in Chief, and the approbation of the Moſt Noble the Governor-General, he at length, worn out by mental and bodily exertions, cloſed with honour his mortal career. As a man and ſoldier, he was eſteemed by all who knew him, and thoſe only could eſtimate his worth, and moſt ſincerely lament his death.

At Delhi, on the 15th of July, 1805, Capt. George Carnegie, fourth ſon of the late Geo. Carnegie, Eſq. of Pitcairn, in Scotland. After ſurviving ſeveral ſevere campaigns in India, both in the ſervice of the Mahrattas and that of the Company, in which he uniformly acquitted himſelf in the nobleſt manner, and with the faireſt proſpect of higher preferment, he fell a victim, in the prime of life, to the diſeaſe of the country, a complaint in the liver; deeply lamented by all who knew him, and were happy in his friendſhip.

At Calcutta, after a ſhort illneſs, in the 41ſt year of his age, Leut.-Colonel James Achilles Kirkpatrick, late of the Madras Military Eſtabliſhment, and many years Britiſh Reſident at the Court of Hyderabad, in the Decan. Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick filled the high diplomatic ſituation, in which he died, for nearly nine years, in the courſe of which he was ſucceſsfully employed under the direction of Marquis Welleſley, in ſome of the moſt important negociations that took place during the adminiſtration of that Nobleman. Although Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick was, in ſome meaſure, a ſtranger to the ſettlement where he died, and to which he had repaired from his ſtation at Hyderabad, chiefly for the purpoſe of conferring with the late Marquis Cornwallis, on thepolitical affairs of that Court, the general reſpect entertained for his character was ſtrongly teſtified by a numerous attendance of the principal European inhabitants of Calcutta at his funeral.

At Prince Edward's Iſland, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence Peter Stewart, eſq. late his Majeſties chief juſtice of that Iſland, 82.

AtBombay, aged 51, the Nawaub Mirza Mehedy Aly Khan, Huſhmet Jung Behâder. Deſcended from one of the principal families in Khoraſan, he came, about twenty years ago, into India, where, from 1785 till 1795 he held employments of conſiderable truſt under the adminiſtration of the Honourable Eaſt India Company at Benares; all of which, he reſigned ſhortly after the abolition of the Reſidency in that province, and was ſubſequently appointed to the charge of the Company's commercial intereſts at Baſhire; in which capacity, and more eſpecially in that of particular agent in Perſia, he, in the year 1798 and 1799, rendered ſervices of ſuch critical importance as to attract the approbation and concurrent applauſe of the Britiſh Government, both at home and abroad. He was afterwards temporarily withdrawn from that ſcene to aſſiſt in the Red Sea, and on the coaſt of Arabia, in the preparations for the glorious and ever-memorable expedition from India to Egypt; whence returning to Baſhire, his ſervices were finally requitted by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor-General in Council, by a penſion ſettled on himſelf, and partly ſecured in reverſion to his two ſons, to whom little elſe is left for their ſupport. Having received an excellent education, he was fully converſant in the literature of his country, and one of the very few of his nation able, probably from poſſeſſing a knowledge of its former language, to have thrown light on the imperfect information that has been handed down to us reſpecting the old Dynaſties of the Perſian Empire; and to have reconciled, as far as ſo deſirnyle an object may now be attainable, the maabperplexing diſcordances between the accounts left by the ancient Greek hiſtorians, and the more modern narratives of the ſame periods, by the Mohammedan writers, whoſe works comprehend all that is now eaſily acceſſible of the occurrences in that large portion of Aſia previous to the æra of the Arabian Leſlator.

At

At Gazepoore, in the province of Benares, in the East Indies, in the nineteenth year of his age, Charles Samler Eamer, esq. (the second son of Sir John Eamer, bart.), a youth of extraordinary promise, and of most amiable manners. He fell a martyr to the climate, after struggling with the jungle fever sixteen days. He left England on the 20th March, 1804, and arrived a stranger at Calcutta, whither he went a cavalry cadet, at his own particular wish. He was under immediate orders to join the army at Cewnpore, nine hundred miles up the Ganges, in which expedition his boat was run down and sunk, near the shore of Baranpore. On his prosecuting his voyage, by the assistance of the Governor of a Danish settlement, he was seized with a fever, which detained him three weeks. On his arrival at Caunpore he was made a cornet of horse, and ordered to do duty with the 23d regiment of infantry. Having particular recommendation to the Commander in Chief, who was then besieging Dieg, he volunteered his services, which were accepted, and he proceeded near three hundred miles further; in which journey he was twice plundered by banditti before he reached the British army. After this he went with it against Bhurtpore, and was encamped with the grand army on the plains of Delhi. No further tidings of him reached his friends, till the melancholy account of his death at Gazeepore, near six hundred miles from Delhi.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THERE are considerble shipments now making to various ports of the continent, but we understand they are more in compliance with orders received from correspondents abroad, than from any inclination towards speculative enterprise at home. Bonaparte has directed the harbour of Catwyck to be closed, upon the supposition that all our contraband trade through Holland to France is carried on through that port: it is true that a very considerable contraband trade has been conducted through that place, but to those who are acquainted with the manner of doing this, it will not be a very alarming measure. As a proof that all the regulations adopted have only tended to shew the ignorance of the French government of commercial principles, we have only to state, that when the blockade of the Elbe was removed and communication restored, instead of finding the markets exhausted, and the prices enhanced, they were found to be over-stocked with a supply equal to the demand; and on the arrival of fresh cargoes, the prices declined, and the markets were depressed.

The market has been very bare of pearl ashes for a long time, and few arriving, the prices have risen accordingly. Pot ashes have been rather limited in the demand of late months, though the stock on hand is not large; but the situation of the calico printer has been so embarrassing that little has been used. Our supplies of sugar are very ample, and very little is now going off, as was expected; it cannot therefore be supposed that they are likely long to maintain their present prices, unless the continent becomes more settled. The same observations will apply to coffee, and other West India produce. Cottons have been rather brisker, in expectation of the spring demand: but this must ultimately depend upon the continental intercourse. The moderate supplies brought by the last Lisbon and West India fleets, prevented any decline. The stock of Upland and New Orleans cotton is moderate, but of Sea Island ample; and notwithstanding most kinds of cotton gradually advanced during the summer months, the spinning trade remained very unprofitable.

Bees' wax still remains at the enormous price at which it is quoted: indeed, at this season it is always very scarce and high; but it has gradually advanced upon the highest price of late years, and it never was known so high as it is now.

Rum is something higher. This is an article to which due attention has never been paid by the government: instead of giving such encouragement as they have the power to do without any apparent difficulty, by taking all contracts for the navy in this article instead of brandy, it would have a very great effect in raising it to a price that would recompense the planter; whereas it is a well known fact, that the price it now fetches will not defray the simple charges upon it, much less afford the planter any profit on his commodity. We hope, indeed, that under the auspices of the present enlightened administration some measures will be immediately adopted to render the situation of the West India planters better than it has been of late years.

Pearl ashes fetch from 55s. to 84s.; Pot ditto, 49s. to 56s.; Coffee, 90s. to 185s.; Cocoa, 100s. to 165s.; Copper, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.—Wheat, 44s. to 70s.; Barley, 53s.; Oats, 24s. to 30s.; Beans, 34s. to 58s; Pease, 30s. to 36s.; Flour, 60s. to 65s.—Cotton, West India, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11½d.; Georgia, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 4d.—Barks, from 7s. 6d. to 15s 9d.—Rhubarb, East India, 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Russia, 16s. to 19s. 6d.—Hemp, lower, from 52l. to 65l.—Hops, old, 75s. to 105s.; new, 6l. to 7gs.—Indigo, fine, lower by 6d. than last sale; East India, 8s. to 13s.; Spanish, 10s. 3d. to 14s.; Brazil, 5s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.—Iron, British pigs, 9l.; bars, 17l.; Swedish, 26l.—Lead, 43l. to 44l. 5s —Oil, sallad, 12gs. to 13gs.; olive, 78l. to 90l.; Newfoundland cod, 32l. to 33l.; sperm, 32l. to 84l.—Pitch, 11s. to 15s.—Rice, 26s. to 44s.—Rosin, 12s. 6d. to 13s.—Saltpetre, rough, 59s. 6d.; refined, 69s. to 70s.—Sugars, Muscovy, 70s. to 87s.; Clayed, 82s. to 107s.; Jamaica, 68s.

to

to 88s.; East India, 45s. to 63s.—Seeds, Clover, foreign, 45s. to 80s.; English, 56s. to 90s.; Carraway, 60s. to 85s.; Rape, 40s. to 42s.—Silk, Bengal, 9s. to 25s.; Novi, 4s. to 22s. 6d.—Goat Skins, 55s.—Spices, same as last.—Spirits, Brandy, 17s to 18s. 3d.; Hollands, 17s. 9d. to 18s.; Rum, 2s. 9d. to 4s. 3d —Tar, 26s. to 36s.—Tobacco, 4¼d. to 10d.—Bees' Wax, 17l. 10s.—Wool, Beaver, 40 to 59s.; Vigonia, red, 11s. to 14s.; pale, 4s. 6d. to 5s.

The East India Company have declared, in addition to their former intention of putting up for the present March sale, that they mean also to put up 20,000 bags of saltpetre.

Stocks: Bank, 205; 3 per cent. reduced, 61⅜.; Consols, 61; 5 per cent, Navy, &c. 92⅞.; India Stock, 185½.; Omnium, 9¾.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. 3d. prem.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late mild and open weather has much recovered the appearance of the young wheats and winter tares, which are well spread over the ground, and very thriving. The farmers have also been enabled to plough in, drill, and set beans, the land working kind and mellow. Turnips every where look sound, and afford plenty of keep to feeding beasts, sheep, and ewes with their early lambs. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 74s. 3d. per quarter; Barley, 35s. 10d.; and Oats, 25s.

The meadows and pastures have lately much improved their looks, and for the season are in a state of great forwardness. Hay fetches in St. James's market from 2l. to 4l. 12s.

Lean cattle, at the late fairs, have been in great request, there being many buyers, and at high prices. Cows and calves sell equally well. In Smithfield market, beef fetches from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 3s. to 5s. 8d.; Pork, 6s. 4d.

Fresh young horses, either for the collar or the saddle, are much wanted, and obtain great prices. Inferior sorts are dull of sale.

Porking pigs are very scarce and dear. A sufficiency cannot be met with in the breeding counties to supply the great contract now in hand, and to meet the consumption of the London markets.

Cheese in the dairy districts has fallen very considerably.

HOPS have fluctuated considerably since August last, rising as appearances were unpromising to the coming crop, and falling as the crop appeared to improve just at picking. The result, however, now that the duty is ascertained, is no longer doubtful. The crop is found not to be equal to a quarter of a year's consumption; the deficiency must therefore be supplied by the stock on hand of the growths of 1803 and 1804. And it is calculated, that after this year's consumption there will not be more than half a year's consumption left of all sorts to meet the next year's crop. It would be premature to hazard an opinion; but as it generally happens that a wet winter is succeeded by a cold blithing spring, it is not probable that the next crop will be a large one. The current prices, however, being much below the average, they are safe to the consumers, who ought to buy before the prices are advanced by speculation, the temptation to which is at this time very great. The growth of 1803 sells from 80s. to 90s.; of 1804, from 100s. to 110s.; and new, from 156s. to 160s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather from the 25th of January, 1805, to the 24th of February, 1806, inclusive, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.10., Feb. 20. Wind East
Lowest 29.05., Jan. 27. Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 37 hundredths of an inch. { From the middle of the day on the 25th, to the same hour on the 26th, the mercury fell from 29 60., to 29.23

Thermometer.

Highest 55°, Feb. 24. Wind S.W.
Lowest 24°, Jan. 30. Wind N.

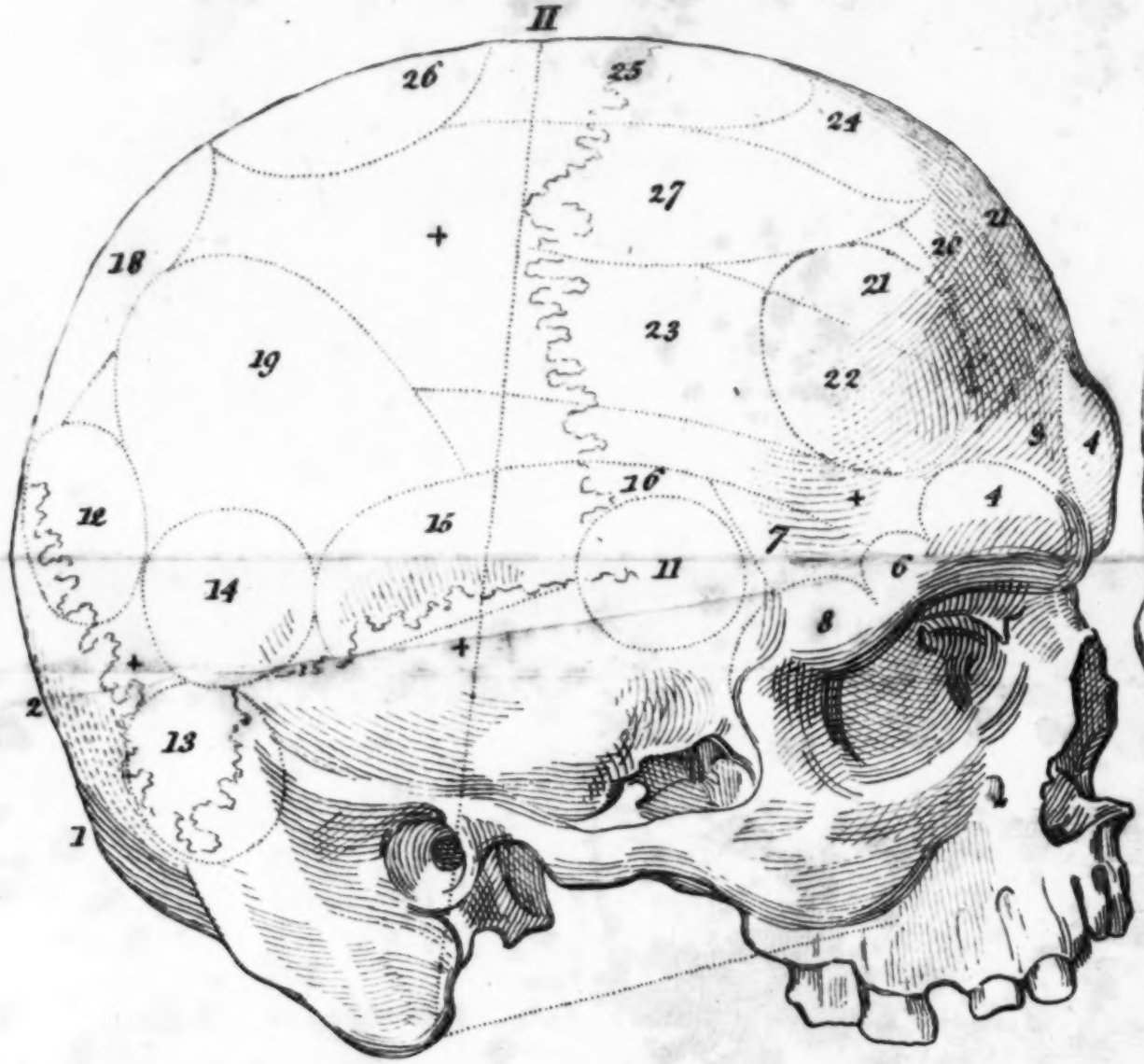
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12°. { The thermometer was in the morning of the 13th as high as 38°, at the same hour on the 14th it was only at 26°, and again on the 15th at the same time it was 38°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.24 inches in height.

The most remarkable feature in the month has been the variableness of the weather; but the changes have not been violent, either in the pressure or temperature of the atmosphere. Once or twice the wind has again been very violent, but by no means equal to what was experienced the last month. The number of fair and brilliant days have borne a large proportion to those in which there has been much rain. The thermometer has been once as low as 8° below the freezing point, which was the only day in which the frost has been severe. The warmth of few of the latter days has brought vegetation apparently much too forward for the season of the year.

Dr Gall's Craniology. p. 107.

II



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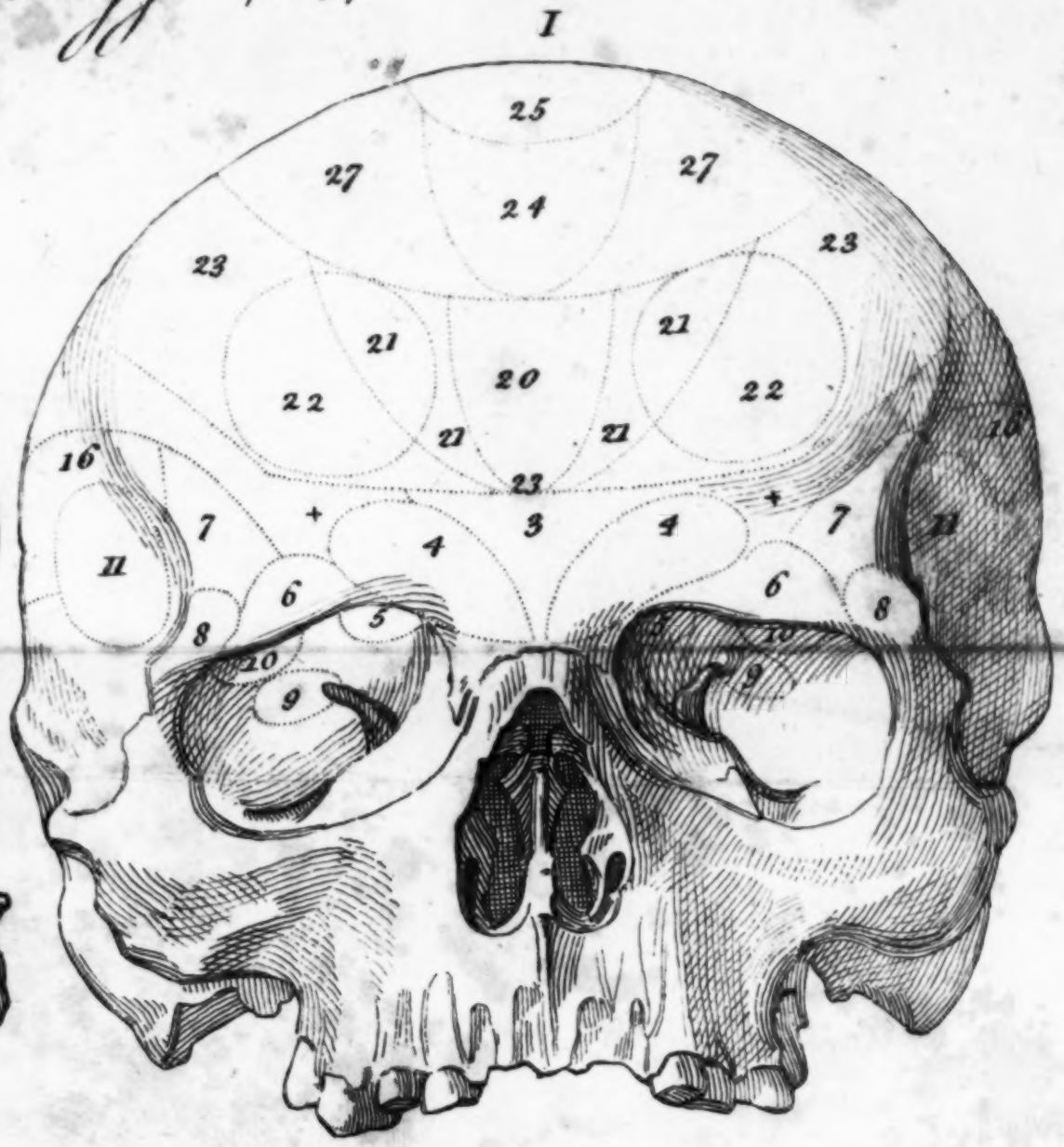

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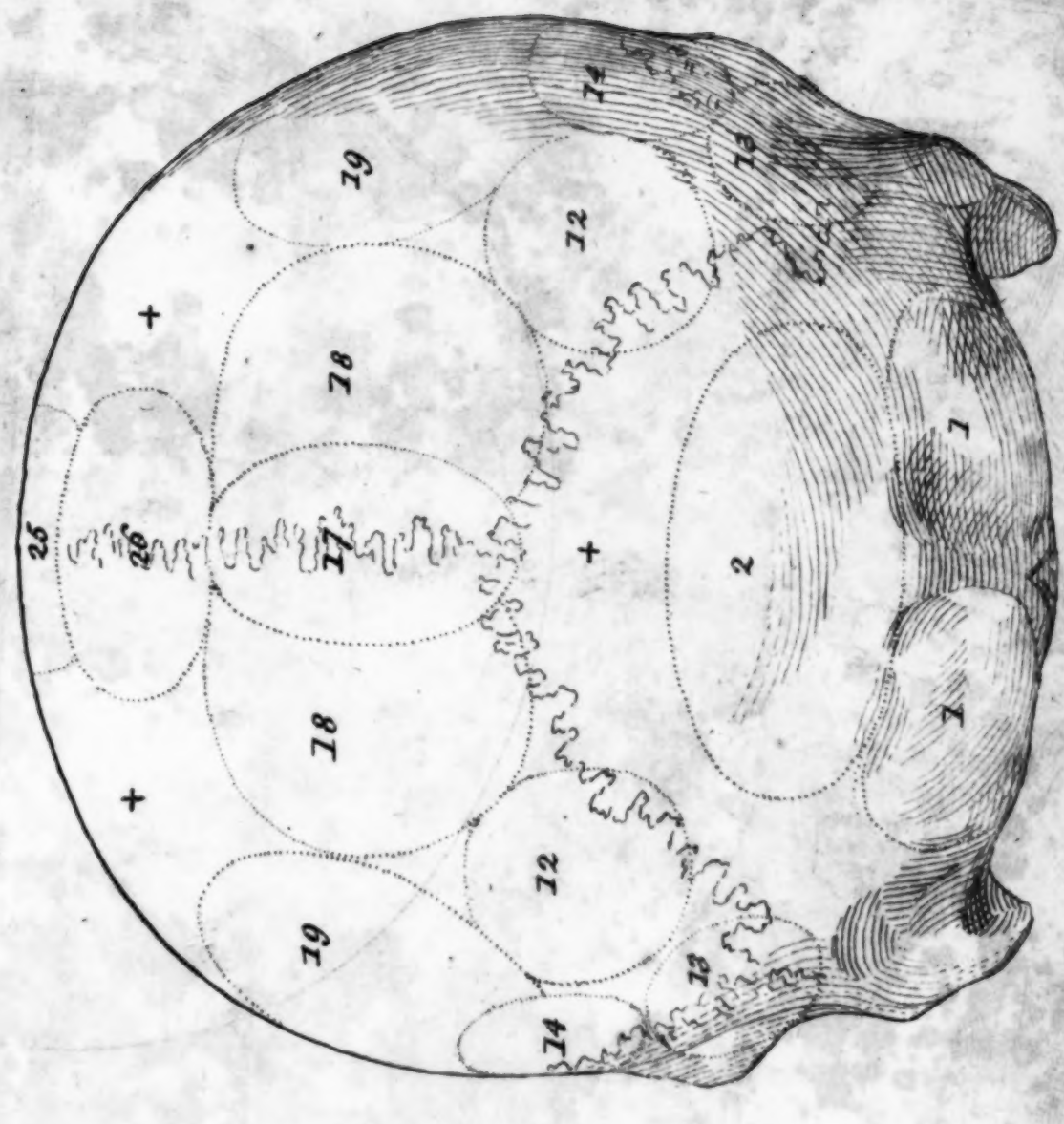
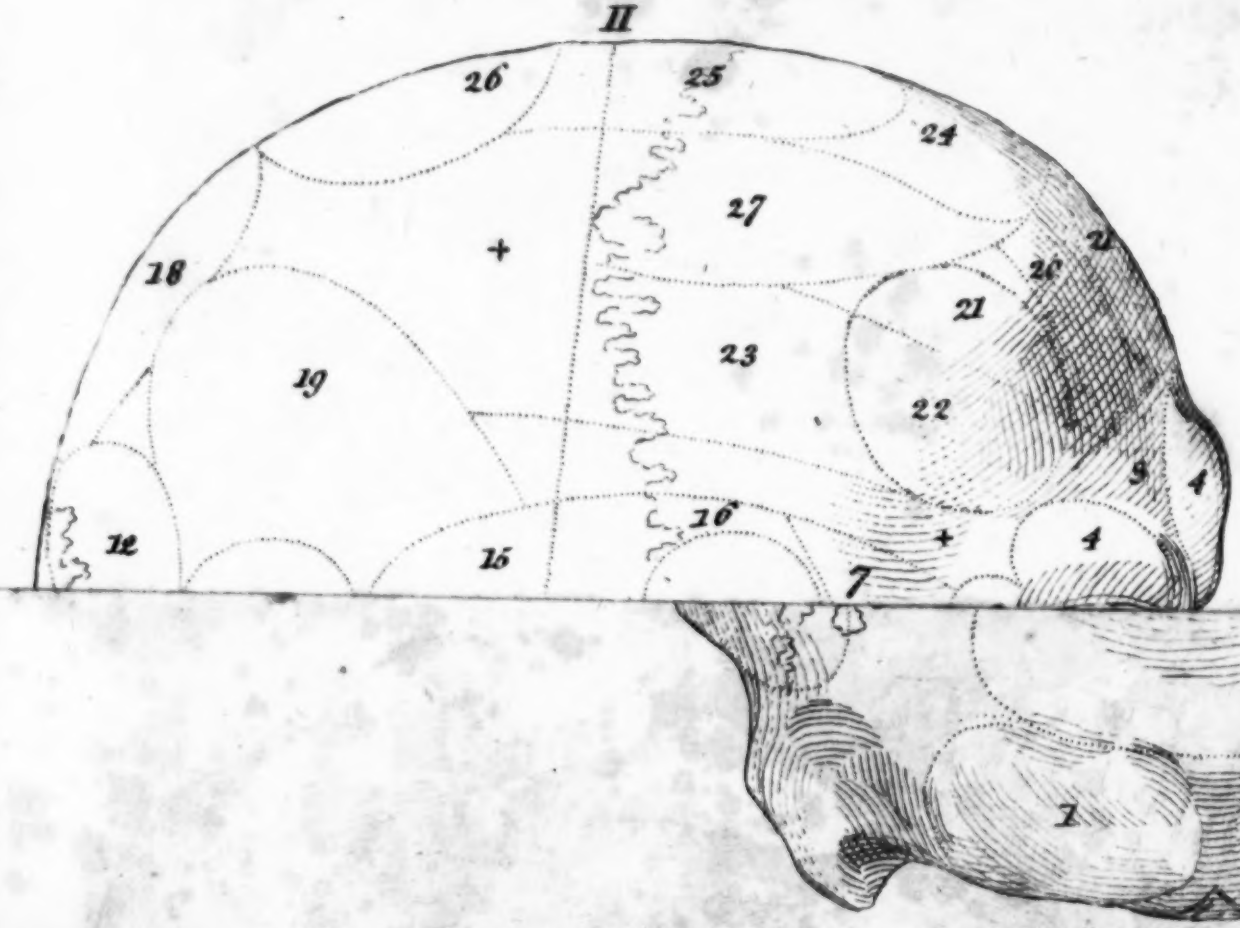
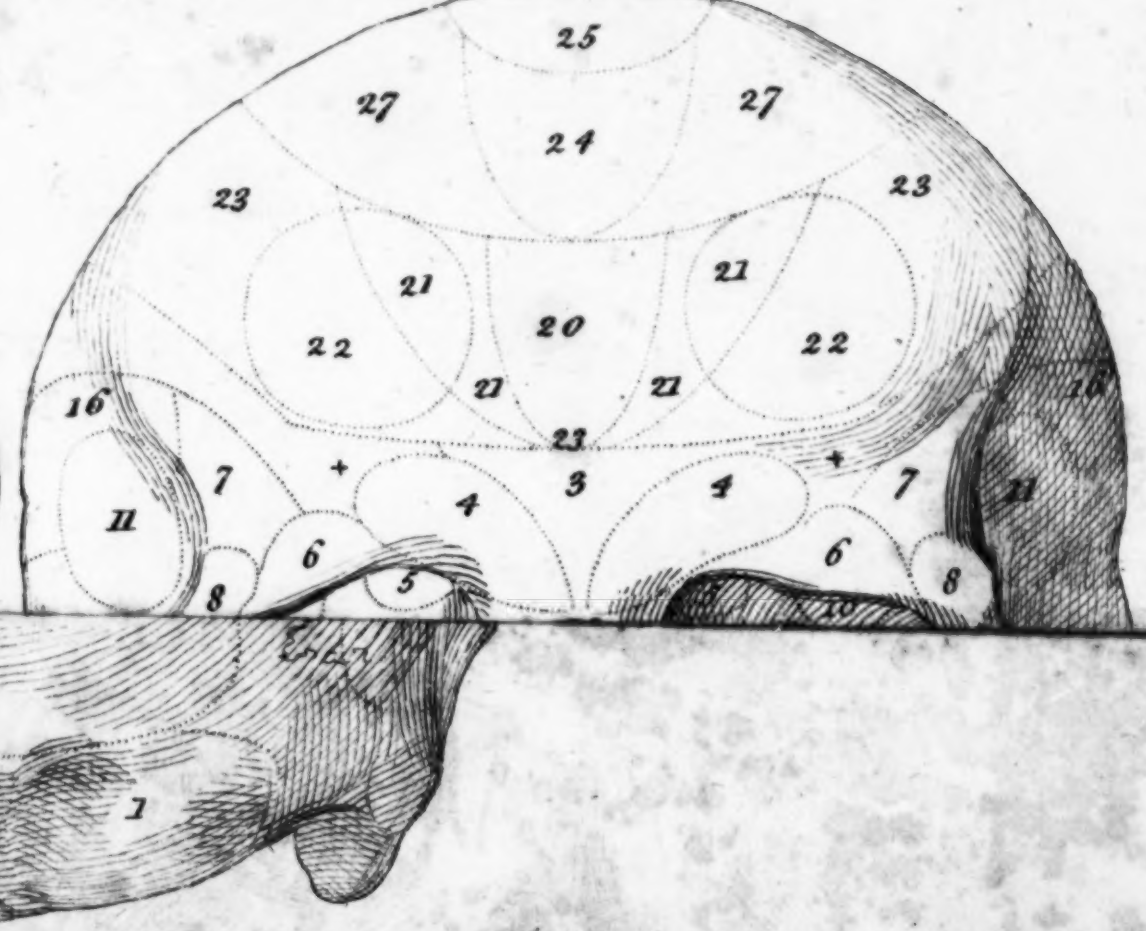


Dr Galls Craniology.

II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